EVENING EDITION

Japan Times Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

No. 15,703 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

GIGANTIC CEREMONY FOR FALLEN HEROES OF AXIS TO BE HELD

Heroic Spirits of Tripartite Nations and Their Allies Being Honored

70,000 TO PARTICIPATE

Shinto Rituals to Be Observed At Korakuen Stadium Saturday Afternoon

A gigantic memorial ceremony for the war-dead of Nippon and her Allies will be held at 2 p.m. on Saturday at the Korakuen Stadium with 70,000 people taking part concerned, reports the Nichi Nichi.

The function will be held under the auspices of 3,500 representatives of various civilian organizations, the Kodo-kai Association and the mayors of all cities in the country.

It is supported by the Tokyo Municipality and Prefectural Government, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Reservists' Association, the Dai-Nippon Wounded Soldiers' Association, the Military Relief Association, the Dai-Nippon Women's Association, the Nippon-Germany-Italy Association, the Asahi, the Nichi Nichi, the Yomiuri-Hochi and the Domei News Agency.

The countries for whose gallant fallen heroes the ceremony will be held include Nippon, Germany, Italy, Manchoukuo, China under the National Government at Nanking, Thailand, Finland, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria.

The function, it is learned, will be held in accordance with ancient Shinto rituals, with Priest Akioka, vice-president of the Nippon Shinto Association and chief priest of the Hie Shrine, acting as the master of rites and Mitsuru Toyama, Nippon's foremost nationalist as the chairman.

Prominent Government officials and foreign diplomats of the countries concerned, including Premier and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki, German Ambassador Major-General Eugen Ott, Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli, and other dignitaries will attend the ceremony.

The function will be attended also by 70,000 representatives of various civil and official organizations, students and pupils of various schools in Tokyo and several hundred members of the chapters in Nippon of the German Nazi Party and the Italian Fascist Party.

In the meantime, JOAK will broadcast the particulars of this significant event over a nation-wide hookup on the same afternoon and will also broadcast the transcription of the ceremony to each allied country.

NIPPON EDUCATIONALIST DIES OF KIDNEY AILMENT

Kotaro Sugiura Set Up First Girls' School Here—Was Scholar on Classics

Kotaro Sugiura, 84, Chairman of the Board of Directors in the Taisei Middle School, the Second Taisei Middle School, the Toyo Commercial School, and the Tokyo Girls' High School, died of atrophy of the kidney on Sunday at 7:26 p.m. at his residence at Kanda, Tokyo, it is reported.

The late Mr. Sugiura was a scholar on Nippon classics and rendered meritorious services in promoting their study for the past 50 long years.

As early as prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, 1894, the deceased established a training institute for the study of the Nippon language with the assistance of the late Naobumi Ochiai and Gisho Nakamura, both noted scholars in Nippon classics.

Later he established the Tokyo Girls' High School, the first of its kind in Japan, and then two middle schools and a commercial school. He has since literally devoted his life to education.

Oshima Cheers War Wounded

Domei

BERLIN, December 15.—A comfort and cheer party was held in the Nipponese Embassy here in honor of the German war wounded numbering some 200 this afternoon under the auspices of Nipponese Ambassador to Berlin, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima.

In this address before the German war wounded who distinguished themselves on the Eastern and other fronts, Ambassador Oshima stressed that the fighting services of the two nations of Nippon and Germany must forge ahead for the ultimate victory in the current war.

After his speech, newsreels which arrived recently from Nippon were shown before the gathering, who were able to get acquainted, through the pictures, with war achievements scored by the Imperial Fighting Services in one year of the War of Greater East Asia.

Other entertainments were also given at the party for the German war wounded, which lasted for four hours.

REICH FORCES START PUSH IN EAST FRONT

Objective Is Kotelnikovsky, South of Stalingrad—Making Rapid Advance

LARGE ARMY MOBILIZED

New Offensive Equals That Made on Citadel in October Campaign

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, December 15.—Since yesterday morning, German forces commenced a great offensive campaign against Kotelnikovsky, south of Stalingrad, it is reported, although not yet confirmed by German military authorities.

The said German forces are already concentrated along the railway extending from the North Caucasus to Kotelnikovsky and have commenced advance toward Kotelnikovsky from the south, north and northwest. This large-scale offensive operation is believed to be aimed at breaking through the strong Soviet defense line.

Using Large Army

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, December 15.—The Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Moscow reported that the German forces commenced yesterday a great operation in a wide front extending from the Caucasus to Kotelnikovsky.

It is also reported that the German military strength applied for this new offensive equals that used in the general attack made on Stalingrad in the middle of October.

Soviet Offensive Repulsed

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, December 15.—Soviet forces have opened a fierce attack on the Kotelnikovsky area, according to information given out by the German military authorities today and a severe fighting in that district is now developing.

Under the protection of strong air units, the Reich forces started a counter-offensive drive and the Soviet troops were forced to retreat northward and eastward. The great offensive made by German forces is said to resemble the general attack made on Stalingrad. Meanwhile, it is reported the Soviet forces have been forced back to retreat to the Timoshenko defense line.

U.S. TO SHIP OUT SILVER

Bullion to Go to Australia, Britain, Says Morgenthau

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 14—The Washington Government, at the request of Britain and Australia, will ship out silver bullion to the latter countries, it was announced today by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., a Washington dispatch revealed.

The United States Secretary of the Treasury further proclaimed that the same favor will be given to other countries belonging to the British-American camp, the report added.

ENEMY RETREATING BEFORE AXIS MIGHT IN N. AFRICA BATTLE

Anglo-U.S. Forces in Tunis-Bizerta Sector Being Rapidly Routed

ALGIERS AIRFIELD BLASTED

Offensive Against Italians in Cyrenaica Repulsed—22 Foe Tanks Taken

Domei

BERLIN, December 15.—The enemy forces, positioned between Tunis and Bizerta, North Africa, are now being rapidly routed before the hot pursuit of the Axis forces. The latter's progress in this sector was continued favorably throughout yesterday, it is reported.

The advance of the Axis is being made from both the west and south of this sector, because the French forces, both De Gaullists and Darlanites, are reported to have been isolated.

As confirmed by Italo-German scout planes the British and American forces in Tunisia and Algeria have been thrown into confusion because their means of obtaining foodstuffs by transports have been completely blocked by the activity of German submarines in the western Mediterranean. As a consequence, the newly-landed enemy troops at Algiers are not able to advance.

The enemy airfield at Algiers was subjected to successive bombings by the Axis air forces. Meanwhile, the enemy is gradually running short of heavy and other types of bombers.

British Offensive Fails

Domei

ROME, December 15.—The Cyrenaica sector, North Africa, witnessed some heated war operations, it was announced today by the Italian Command.

"The war situation has become remarkably active in the western section of the Cyrenaica sector," the announcement stated. "The enemy, relying on numerical strength, launched offensives against the Italian positions, which however, failed to achieve any results. In this engagement the enemy lost 22 tanks."

The announcement added:

"The German air forces on the Cyrenaica front downed seven British planes.

"No remarkable change was seen on the Tunisian front. Enemy bombers air raided the civilian section of Tunis killing 200 civilians and causing injuries to many others.

"The enemy air raid on Naples was a miserable failure."

22 British Tanks Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, December 15.—In the Cyrenaican area, Axis forces collided with numerically superior enemy troops and smashed 22 British tanks, it is reported from the front.

Sink Enemy Vessel

Domei

BERLIN, December 15.—The German High Command announced today that German submarines operating off Oran, North Africa, sank one 6,000-ton cargo ship, and also torpedoed and damaged one American destroyer.

MAEDA COMMEMORATED

Lecture-Recital Honoring Late War Hero Held at Kudan Hall

A lecture meeting and musical recital to commemorate the death of the late General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, former Supreme Commander of the Nipponese Forces in Borneo, who died in an air accident off Borneo last summer, was held at the Gunjin Kaikan in Kudan yesterday morning, it was reported by Domei.

The meeting was attended by more than 1,000 friends and relatives of the late General, including General Nobuyuki Abe, former Premier.

Iranian Students Nabbed

Domei

BERLIN, December 15.—The Iranian Government arrested 44 citizens of Teheran on the ground of participating in the food riot and at the same time in the name of the Education Minister prohibited students and teachers from participating in any demonstration, it is reported from Teheran.

First Anniversary of Occupation Of Hongkong by Nipponese Is Near

Governor-General Isogai Reflects on Administrative Activities in New Born Port City in Fields of Politics, Economy, Education and Culture

Nichi Nichi

HONGKONG, December 15.—In a little more than a week we will celebrate the first anniversary of the fall of the entire area of Hongkong into the hands of the Imperial Forces. Governor-General of Hongkong, Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, in this connection, reflected on the past year of his administration of the occupied area, in an exclusive interview with this correspondent on Tuesday afternoon.

"Hongkong," he declared, "should prosper under the Japanese administration. There is no mistake about it. However, it is my desire to see it grow as an important unit in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The Governor-General then proceeded to reveal that the administrative activities in the former citadel for British exploitation in East Asia, in the fields of politics, economy, education and culture, are now centered on the fundamental aim that it will make a fitting contribution to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, on which the construction of the Sphere is based.

Cooperation Is Vital

"After all," Lieutenant-General Isogai observed, "the reconstruction of Hongkong will not be realized as desired without the cooperation of the one million Chinese which constitute the mainstay of its population. These Chinese are not only important when viewed by themselves, but are more so as they connected in some way or another with the activities of the 7,500,000 Chinese merchants in the Southern Regions, many of whom regard Hongkong as their home. This is to say that the trend among the Chinest population in this city more or less affects the entire Chinese people."

The Governor-General then pointed out that the port city is developing along all lines, thanks mainly to the support of the Japanese Government which is fully enlightened on the mission of this city in the future. Ships, which are vital factors for its growth in foreign trade, are being built as rapidly as possible. As far as coastwise trade is concerned, there are many ships plying between Hongkong and such important ports as Canton, Swatow and Amoy.

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and when Hongkong was under British rule there were more than 1,000 factories operating on a more or less large scale. These factories, according to the Governor-General, will be restored gradually with all British taints formerly embodied therein, removed.

The harbor facilities in the port of Hongkong, such as warehouses and others, will be increased so that it will constitute a vital center for intertrade within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

As regards Chiang Kai-shek's resistance against Japan, the Lieutenant-General stated that he did not agree with the opinion that the wholesale withdrawal of Anglo-American support from China would see Chiang's prompt surrender to Nippon.

Chiang's Stand Discussed

"Chiang will continue resistance even if all Anglo-American influence has been driven out from every nook and corner of China," he asserted. Then he added: "Maybe there will perhaps come a tentative cessation of hostilities on the part of Chiang in that event. But this cannot be taken as a sign of the wholesale annihilation of all Chinese elements opposed to Japan."

"To make my point clear," he explained, "I must refer to the population of the five southern provinces in China. They have no means whereby to know Japan and her ideals. Their information about this country is exceedingly poor because they are secluded in the hinterland and are devoid of any contact with the outside, through which they might have learned about Japan.

"Some steps are most urgent, I think, to give enlightenment to these hinterland Chinese as regards Nippon's noble intentions of establishing a sphere wherein all the nations in East Asia will find their proper and most favorable positions.

"China, despite her long history, through the course of which the people held mostly to their own culture, recently underwent a great change in the political sphere, due to the influence of the Anglo-Saxons. They have become peculiarly democratic and as such any ruler would be unable to prosecute administration without the consent of the people. That is one of the important reasons for my proposition to win the minds of the inhabitants of the five southern provinces. This can be effected with Hongkong as the base."

MORE FOE PATENT RIGHTS ARE CANCELLED BY RULING

197 Affected and Is Fourth Measure Taken Since Outbreak of Current War

An additional 197 patent rights of enemy ownership were cancelled under date of December 4, it was officially announced on Tuesday by the Technology Board, reports Domei.

The present cancellation is the fourth since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The grand total of enemy patent rights cancelled to date is 1,087, leaving 1,300 rights which are yet validly registered in Nippon.

About half of the remaining enemy patent rights have already expired, it was disclosed.

Of the total of 197 patents cancelled, 69 were patents without any application for permission to make exclusive use of. It may also be noted that 47 of the patents thus cancelled were on machinery, 54 concerned chemistry, and 96 electricity.

MEDICAL COLLEGE DUE

First Independent State School to Open in Maebashi

An independent Government medical college, the first of its kind in Japan will be established in Maebashi City in April of next year, it is reported.

The college, the report added, will offer a 4-year medical curriculum for middle school graduates.

Upon the establishment of the college, there will be in Japan a total of 22 medical colleges, of which 14 are Government and 8 private colleges.

SPANISH CABINET HOLDS EMERGENCY CONFERENCE

Jordana to Visit Portugal—Franco Sees Italian Envoy. Lisbon Calls Session

Domei

MADRID, December 15.—The Spanish Government held an urgent Cabinet session yesterday with the attendance of Chief of State Francisco Franco, and international situations were thoroughly studied as Foreign Minister General Francisco G. Jordana is soon to visit Lisbon.

After the close of the Cabinet session, Chief of State Franco called the Italian Ambassador and conferred for a long time. Another Cabinet session was held today but no announcement was made as to matters discussed.

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—The Portugal Government called an urgent session of Cabinet Ministers today. The session was presided by Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar ,and also the Porutugese Ambassador to Madrid, who is now visiting Lisbon also attended the meeting.

PAINTINGS TO GO SOUTH

Art Works to Introduce Japanese Life, Custom to Burma, Java

Approximately 120 Japanese paintings by 70 noted artists including Kiyokata Kaburagi, Suiun Komuro, and Kyuho Noda, will be sent to the military authorities in Burma and Java by the Pacific Cultural Society in order to assist in the introduction of Japanese life and customs to the native inhabitants, states Domei.

A preliminary exhibition of these paintings was held on Tuesday morning at the Tokyo Art Club in Shiba-ku.

GENERAL AGREEMENT GAINED AT INITIAL SAIGON MEETING ON NIPPON-F.I.C TRADE TIES

Yoshizawa and Decoux Hold Frank Discussions on Issues

START ON RIGHT FOOT

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SAIGON, December 15.—To deliberate on the items of the stipulations for the coming trade year to put into practice in accordance with the Nippon-French Indo-China Economic Agreement, negotiations were started yesterday here at the official residence of the Governor-General of French Indo-China.

At the first official meeting between Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Nipponese Ambassador to French Indo-China and Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, the Governor-General of French Indo-China, which opened the negotiations, lasting for two hours and 45 minutes from 5 p.m., frank views were exchanged upon root economic as well as political problems.

As a result, agreement was reached between the two parties concerning the following respects:

1. Yearly economic negotiations between Nippon and French Indo-China concern the items of imports and exports and the decision on their volume on the basis of Article 15 of the Economic Agreement. However, the agreement is based upon the Tokyo Conference held in 1941, and accordingly there are some stipulations which are not adaptable to the situation after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Therefore, in deliberating the items of stipulations for the coming trade year to be put into practice, the above circumstances will be taken into consideration and at the same time a wholesale examination will be made on the agreements of the Tokyo Conference.

2. The negotiations will be completed as early as possible so that the new agreement to be formed may be closely related with the Japan's Materials Mobilization Plan.

3. In conferring on details of matters for discussion, the problems of rice and Indian corn will be taken up before anything else.

As seen in the above agreement reached, the negotiations are said to have been started from the first in the right direction.

Meanwhile, Ambassador Yoshizawa is expected to hold a second meeting with Governor-General Decoux in a few days to complete the examination of the basic policy to be followed in the negotiations, which will pave way for the rapid conference between the two parties concerning the details of the matters for discussion.

The negotiations are scheduled to be continued in Saigon by January 15 of next year and after that in Hanoi.

Yoshizawa Makes Statement

Yomiuri-Hochi

SAIGON, December 15.—"On the whole, agreement has been reached between Nippon and French Indo-China concerning the economic agreement for 1943 at the first meeting with Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General," declared Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Nipponese Ambassador to the French Indo-China, in an interview with the press held at

(Continued on Page 2)

May Sign Treaty With Russia

Domei

LISBON, December 13.—Ankara diplomatic circles declare that the Turkish Government would shortly sign a treaty of friendly relations with the Soviet Union, and that during the present week, the Turkish Government would issue a statement on this matter, it is reported from Ankara.

Bolivia Declares Martial Law

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—Th Bolivian Government announced yesterday that martial law has been proclaimed for the entire country, according to reports reaching here, but the cause for this step is unknown.

HITLER-PETAIN TALK SCHEDULED AT PARIS

Solution of All Pending Franco-German Issues Likely at Forthcoming Meeting

LAVAL PREPARES PROGRAM

Chief of State Sees Rundstedt On Organization of French Armed Forces

Domei

MADRID, December 15.—Premier Pierre Laval, who has been closely conferring with Chief of State Marshal Henri P. Petain and members of the French Cabinet for the past few days, will shortly proceed to Paris to hold a parley with Reichsfuehrer Hitler, it is reported.

The forthcoming talks, it is generally believed, will bring about the final solution of the various questions pending between France and Germany since the Anglo-American invasion into North Africa.

Premier Laval, it is understood, has been considering, in his close conference with other French leaders, the following questions:

1. Defense of the French Mediterranean coast shall be strengthened.

2. New demarcation of Franco-German border shall be undertaken as the result of the recent advance of the German forces into unoccupied France.

3. Legal status of the zone facing the Dover Straits shall be established.

4. France will have her own control of diplomatic representatives from other countries after the capital is removed to Paris.

These questions are expected to be discussed between Reichsfuehrer Hitler and Premier Laval when they meet at Paris.

It is reported, meantime, that Chief of State Petain, in his conversations with Field-Marshal Gert von Rundstedt, the Reichsfuehrer's representative, at Vichy on December 11, expressed his intention to organize French armed forces.

The French Premier based on the agreement to be made with the Reichsfuehrer at Paris, will see that the removal of the French Government to Paris will be effected within two or three months. He will also arrange that a big single political party will be organized under his leadership.

5 YOUNG PEOPLE OF MALAI ARE SLATED TO STUDY HERE

3 Young Men, 2 Girls Given Golden Opportunity by Marquis Tokugawa

Having met with the approval of Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, adviser to the Nipponese Military Administration Headquarters in Malai, three young men and two young girls will arrive here in the near future to study Japanese, and then will enter colleges for a three-year advanced course at the expense of Marquis Tokugawa, the Nichi Nichi reported from Shonan yesterday, according to Domei.

On his arrival in Malai in March this year, Marquis Tokugawa, in the full conviction that young able native leaders educated in Nippon would win the wholehearted cooperation of the native residents for the common cause of the emancipation of East Asia, detailed his son to select candidates.

As the result, three young men, all graduates of Raffles College, and at present in civil service in Malai, and two young girls were selected for their character and accomplishments.

When interviewed by the press, Marquis Tokugawa said that each additional native citizen who understands and cooperates with Nippon would mean that much more contribution toward the speedy uprooting of the remaining British influences in Malai.

Thailand Conducts Memorial Services For Second Regent

Domei

BANGKOK, December 16.—Memorial services for the late Second Regent A. M. Phichayen Yothit, who died early in September, were held here this afternoon in the presence of high civil and military officials of the Thai Government, including Premier Field Marshal Luang Pibul Songgram. Following the ceremonies, the embalmed remains of the late Regent were removed to Psirindr for cremation.

DECOUX CLARIFIES POLICIES OF STATE

Chief of F.I.C. Gives Broadcast From Saigon—Stresses Ties With Nippon

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SAIGON, December 15.—Through a microphone of the broadcasting station here from 7:30 a.m. today (French Indo-China Time), Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, clarified his home and foreign policies, on the occasion of the start of the Cabinet meeting of his Government.

His speech made through radio with particular stress upon the necessity of closer cooperation of French Indo-China with Nippon is worthy of attention, particularly in view of the fact that economic negotiations were commenced between Nippon and French Indo-China, according to observers here.

Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux's radio speech follows in gist:

Text of Speech

"From the beginning of this year, the World War has witnessed a new development, and the whole world is about to be included either by the Axis or the anti-Axis camp.

"Strictly keeping out of the conflict, French Indo-China must be on the alert to keep the territorial integrity, with firm determination, particularly at this time when our innocent people have been either killed or injured as the result of unlawful bombings.

"Along the line of the joint defense treaty concluded last year between Nippon and French Indo-China, all the necessary measures have been taken for the defense of Indo-China.

"In accordance with the agreement, the French Indo-Chinese Government has maintained close and faithful relations with the Nipponese Government. Moreover, friendship between the two countries is being enhanced both in the fields of economy and culture.

"Relations with Thailand returned to normalcy with the border demarcation in January of this year. Friendly relations with that country are what we desire sincerely.

"With the spread of the war to the Pacific, our connection with France has been cut off. In view of the current situation in Asia, French Indo-China is required to reorganize its economy.

"Nippon is now the only customer of French Indo-China and the only materials-supplier to this country. At his time, French Indo-China must exert its utmost to develop its natural resources. Concerning the new agreement for 1943 of exchanging materials, negotiations are now in progress between Nippon and French Indo-China."

Argentina Extends Army Law

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—The Argentine Government formally announced yesterday that martial law proclaimed on December 15, 1941 would be extended unlimitedly because of the present international situation. The decision for the extension of martial law was made at the urgent Cabinet council held on Monday.

RAJAH OF ALOR ISLE ALL OUT FOR NIPPON

He Had Grabbed Dutch Officials, Soldiers Before Nipponese Landed There

The Alor, Lomblem and Pantar islands, which drape themselves along the lower reaches of the Lesser Sundas just above Timor Island, formed three important links in the Netherlands' much-prized "Pearl Necklace of the South Seas" before their capture on June 28 by Japanese bluejackets.

Ruled by four native rajahs and having an important output of corn and coconuts, the island of Alor consists of 2,000 square kilometers of rather fertile land which gives some 100,000 inhabitants a substantial existence. Before the war, the island possessed a defense corps made up of natives under the command of a regular lieutenant in the Netherlands army.

Had Grabbed Dutchmen

When Japanese bluejackets landed in Kalabahi village situated on the western coast of the island on June 28, it was already some time after Rajah Umal, who administered the village, had captured and sent three Dutch officials and the group of Netherlands troops stationed on the island to the Japanese military authorities in Dilli.

Friendly and cooperative to the extreme, Rajah Umal who had been commended by the Japanese Forces in Dilli for his daring action turned over his whole village and domain to welcome the landing of the Japanese troops. Participating in the official welcome were the native troops, who had denounced their allegiance to the Netherlands. These former Dutch native soldiers are now very efficiently policing the island.

Rajah Umal who had led the other three rulers of the islands in a concerted campaign to eject Dutch rule from their domains further helped the Japanese mop-up the island by acting as guides and scouts.

The village of Kalabahi is inhabitated by about 450 people of whom more than a quarter are Chinese. These Chinese, having a virtual monopoly of the commercial activities of the island, had been abused and mistreated by the Dutch to such an extent that they had to appeal to Rajah Umal for protection. Consequently, they had developed extreme hatred for Dutch rule and had awaited the coming of the Japanese. When the Japanese did come, they voluntarily fed the newcomers and supplied the Japanese with deliciously prepared Chinese dishes, mainly of pork and beef.

Given Big Welcome

Welcoming the Japanese, these Chinese residents expressed gratitude saying that it was only through the coming of the Japanese that they could carry on their commercial activities in peace and liberty and pledged their full and unqualified support of the Nanking National Government.

The same afternoon the Japanese landed, Rajah Umal and his troops acted as guides and advance forces to lead the Japanese landing party to an unfinished Dutch air base located on the opposite side of the island. The airfield turned out to be a rough clearing, evidently made by using compulsory native labor. The ground, however, was already covered with overgrown weeds. It was apparent from the disorder and general look of the scene that the Dutch had cleared out in a hurry after the war had started.

There being nothing to mop up on the island, occupation was completed the very day of the landing and the other two islands Lomblem and Pantar were taken over in the same way within the next two days.

TO HOLD INDUSTRIAL SHOW

Sangyo Kokoku Kai to Fete 3rd Anniversary With Exhibit

An industrial exhibition will be held at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Nihonbashi, for two consecutive weeks beginning January 7 by the Tokyo Sangyo Kokoku Kai (National Industrial Service Association of Tokyo) in commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the third anniversary since the establishment of the Association in the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Nihonbashi, reports Domei.

Steady growth and activity of the Association since its foundation and a general history of the various industries in Nippon will be graphically displayed at the exhibit. Paintings, sculptures, posters, photos, and other artistic works by members will also be exhibited.

Hongkong Chinese Donate

C.P.S.

HONGKONG, December 6—A total of ¥3,100 and HK $144,300 (¥39,509) has been contributed by local Chinese toward the Greater East Asia Reconstruction Fund.

'Hatsuyuki,' the Imperial Mount

"Hatsuyuki," a gray Anglo-Arabian horse, has been made the Imperial charger replacing the 22-year-old "Shirayuki," which has been in the service for the last 10 years as the favorite mount of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced on Tuesday by the Bureau of the Imperial Mews of the Imperial Household Department.

The new Imperial mount is nine years old and stands 1.55 meters high. It was born and bred in the Shimofusa Imperial Ranches. Its sire is a home-bred thoroughbred "Yamamasa" and its dam is a home-bred Arab "Ginshimo."

"Hatsuyuki" is meek and noble in appearance. The color of its hair is, as its name "Hatsuyuki" or the first snow indicates, beautiful and is getting whiter every year.

The Imperial chargers so far in service were all foreign-bred and the new Imperial mount "Hatsuyuki" is the first home-bred horse to serve His Imperial Majesty.

"Shirayuki," which has been relieved of its duties is now living a quiet life at the Imperial Ranches in Sanrizuka. Its exceedingly noble figure is still vivid in the eyes of the people, who have witnessed the horse carrying His Imperial Majesty on the occasion of military reviews.

Especially impressive was the scene when His Imperial Majesty, mounted on "Shirayuki," graciously made His appearance on the Nijubashi in front of the Imperial Palace on the occasion of the first commemoration day for victory which fell on February 18 in order to respond to the hearty congratulation of the masses who assembled at the Imperial Plaza.

"Shirayuki" was, it is learned, a favorite with His Imperial Majesty. Before the outbreak of the China Affair, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to ride this mount for exercise three times a week.

Photo above shows 'Hatsuyuki'.

BROAD AGREEMENT REACHED ON TRADE

(Continued From Page 1)

noon today (Nippon Time), at his official residence here.

Ambassador Yoshizawa held his first meeting with the Governor-General on Monday afternoon concerning the economic agreement for the coming trade year.

"At yesterday's meeting which lasted for two hours and 45 minutes, we exchanged views chiefly upon the problems of economic negotiations for next year and then upon the questions in general," he stated.

"The conversation between me and Governor-General Decoux was held in the most amicable atmosphere and on the whole we agreed on the problems.

"The economic pact concluded in March of last year is not enough to meet the situation arising after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. By the present negotiations, we intend to renew and revise parts of the pact.

"Fortunately, the French Indo-Chinese Government has a clear understanding in this respect. Moreover, Governor-General Decoux is taking an attitude of positive cooperation with Nippon so I am of the opinion that the negotiation will be smoothly carried on.

"Yesterday, I explained to the Governor-General the general outline of the new economic agreement to be concluded for 1943. Concerning the details, Consul-General Suzuki will confer with the director of the Economic Department of the French Indo-China Government."

Suzuki Visits Trade Chief

Yomiuri-Hochi

SAIGON, December 15.—To consult with the director of the Economic Department of the French Indo-Chinese Government concerning the progress of the economic negotiations which were started yesterday by Nipponese Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa's formal visit to the Governor-General of French Indo-China, Nipponese Consul-General Suzuki in Saigon visited the Governor-General's official residence at 7:30 p.m. today.

Since the Nipponese demands on the conclusion of the new economic agreement were already presented to Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux of French Indo-China, the negotiations have entered the stage of discussion as the result of Consul-General Suzuki's consultation with the economic director of the French Indo-Chinese Government.

The negotiations, however, are expected to be made in earnest from the beginning of next year, according to well-informed quarters here.

Kiangsu Youth Corps Formed

C.P.S.

SOOCHOW, December 14.—A ceremony marking the inauguration of the General Headquarters of the Youth Corps of the Kiangsu Province was held here recently with Chu Hsiu-ming, General Secretary, officiating.

Citizens of Capital Contribute ¥3,777,860 To Build 37 Planes

Voluntary contributions of Tokyo citizens totaling ¥3,777,860, will be used in construction of 37 Army and Navy warplanes, and 12 barrage balloons, states Domei.

The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which sponsored the drive in March last year to raise funds for service planes, had set ¥3,500,000 as the goal, to be realized before November 27, which was the closing date for the campaign.

The scheduled 18 planes to be donated for the Army, and 17 for the Navy, will be named after each ward of this city, while two additional planes allotted for the Navy will be known as "Tokyo Number 1" and "Tokyo Number 2."

Meanwhile, the sum of ¥270,000 collected in excess of the proposed amount will be utilized for the construction of 12 barrage balloons for the defense of Tokyo.

DONATION MOVE STARTED

¥500,000 to Be Raised for Relief of Thai Flood Victims

Through the efforts of 21 influential men, among whom are Nariakira Ikeda, former Finance Minister, Dr. Kado Hara, Privy Councillor, and Takeo Miyahara, Director of the Mitsui Thai Room, a movement has been started to raise ¥500,000 for the relief of recent flood victims of Thailand, it is reported.

Donations will be gratefully received at the office of the Thai Room, Mitsui Building, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

In this connection, the Nipponese Government, it will be recalled donated some time ago ¥5,000,000 to Thailand for flood relief.

Repairing Confucius' Temple

C.P.S.

HANKOW, December 14.—As a result of the National Government's decision to resume the offering of spring and autumn sacrifices to Confucius, China's great sage, the Hupeh Provincial Government has decided to repair the Confucian Temple in Hankow. A sum of $15,000 has been appropriated for effecting such repairs, which are expected to be completed within three months.

Withdrawing Old Fapi

C.P.S.

HSUCHOW, December 14.—Having completed all preparations for the withdrawal of old notes issued by ex-Chungking banks and for their conversion into Federal Reserve Bank notes, the Su-Huai Old Note Banning Committee established by the Special Administrative Bureau for the Su-Huai Special Area on December 1 commenced such withdrawal at the rate of $100 (old notes) for F.R.B. $9.00.

CHUNGKING ISOLATED AS ROUTES CLOSED

Heavy Snowfall Makes Passage Through India and Northwestern Roads Impossible

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, December 15.—With the Chungking-India Route and the so called Northwestern Road having been made impassable with heavy snowfall, Chiang's capital has now been isolated from the outer world save the air lines, it is reported from Chungking.

Needless to say, the report states, the Burma Route has been made of no use since the Nippon forces' occupation of Burma while construction of the Chungking-India Route has been suspended because of the heavy snowfall. Moreover, the transportation of goods through the Northwestern Route has been made impossible as snow has recently fallen to a depth of one foot.

Of the air lines, meanwhile, that between Kunming and India is now functioning in the transportation of men and light goods but its transport capacity is extremely limited. This has resulted from the repeated bombings of the air bases in India and Yunnam Province by the Nippon Air Force. Thus, during a certain recent period, the transit by this air route had to be carried out only by night flight.

Although Chungking is placing much expectation on the air route through Alaska, the transit through this line is yet in an experimental stage and moreover the bases in Alaska have not been made complete as transportation bases.

HSINKING PARLEY ON TRADE CONVENES 2ND DAY TALKS

Concrete Details of Barter Plan Between Manchou, Mengchiang Discussed

Domei

HSINKING, December 15.—Details of a concrete barter trade plan between Manchoukuo and Mengchiang was the principal topic of discussion at the second day of the Manchoukuo-Mengchiang Trade Conference held here today.

Discussions were principally concentrated on staple commodities which may be smoothly exchanged between the two countries, including coal, iron, manganese, live-stock and salt from Mengchiang to Manchoukuo, and lumber, beans, vegetable oils and cereals from Manchoukuo to Mengchiang.

The parley commenced here yesterday for the purpose of reaching a final decision on the details of the Manchoukuo-Mengchiang Trade Agreement.

U.S. INCREASES GARRISONS

Step Taken in Algeria to Cope With Internal Conflicts

Domei

BERLIN, December 15.—Major-General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in North Africa, has ordered the increase of garrisons in the port cities of Algeria to cope with the mounting antipathy of the people which has been aroused by the plunderings and violent acts committed by the Allied soldiers since their landing on Africa.

In the meantime, various conflicts have been occurring among the rebel French troops. It is considered that the precautionary measure was taken also in view of the increasing unrest among them.

China Extends Registration

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 14.—The period for the registration of companies will be extended till the end of February, in order that the Ministry of Industry may have enough time for the readjustment of various matters relative to the registration and for the issuance of new licenses to, or renewal of the old licenses of registered companies.

Nanking Films Pictures

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 14.—The Greater East Asia War Exhibition is screening daylight sound pictures from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. every day as from December 3.

The apparatus for the daylight screening has been imported from Tokyo. These films are the first of their kind to be shown in this country.

Wang Sees 'Sumo'

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 14.—Showing his interest in the Japanese art of wrestling, President Wang Ching-wei recently visited the Japanese Military Reservists' Association on Kuo Fu Road, where a number of recently-arrived members of the Japanese Sumo Society gave a public demonstration before a record crowd of more than 100,000 spectators.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT HOLDS FOOD PARLEY

New Delhi Meeting Called to Solve Problem of Foodstuff Shortage

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—In an attempt to solve the food shortage problem in India, the Indian Government convened a two-day food problem conference at New Delhi starting yesterday, during the course of which representatives from all states and provinces of India gathered to deliberate upon measures to solve the food shortage.

At the conference, they discussed the total quantity of foodstuff required to meet the needs of the country, the present condition of food supply, and prevailing prices. After thorough discussions, they came to a conclusion that they would cooperate in giving utmost efforts for increasing shipments to markets.

But despite all these discussions, it is believed difficult to relieve the people from food shortage, because the supply of provisions to troops is ever increasing.

SILK YARN LABORATORY IS ESTABLISHED HERE

H.I.H. Prince Kanin Attends Ceremony—20 Persons Officially Commended

In the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Kanin, patron of the Silk Association of Nippon, the inauguration ceremony of the newly-created Silk Laboratory in Yodobashi-ku, was held at 2 p.m. on Tuesday.

Among others who attended the ceremony were Hiroya Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and representatives of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Education, as well as Viscount Tadashiro Inoue, president of the Technical Board.

On the occasion, 20 persons were officially commended for the meritorious services they had rendered in the utilization of silk yarn.

NEW IRON COMPANY READY

¥100,000,000 Concern to Develop Vast Resources in North China

Shouldering the important mission of developing the vast iron resources in North China, the North China Iron Manufacturing Company was created in Peking Tuesday with a capital of ¥100,000,000.

The new company, which is jointly financed by the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company and the North China Development Company, will be headed by Yoshisuke Watanabe adviser to the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company.

It is believed that the new iron concern will play an important part in the second iron and steel production increase plan of Japan.

TO AID CHINESE FARMERS

Financiers Urged to Extend Loans By Industry Ministry

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 5.—Financiers in various areas will be urged to extend loans to farmers in agricultural improvement districts, according to a plan proposed to the Ministry of Finance by the Ministry of Industry.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Industry is establishing an increasing number of model farms and giving technical guidance to farmers for the purpose of accelerating agricultural production.

Compile Old Fapi Data

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 14.—Following expiry of the deadline for the final conversion of old notes into C.R.B. currency in Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Anhwei and the two municipalities of Nanking and Shanghai, the Old Notes Readjustment Committee has ordered all its offices to compile a full statistical report.

Manchous Get More Pay

C.P.S.

HSINKING, December 14.—The Cabinet Council of the Manchoukuo Government has increased the remuneration and salaries of all officials and public functionaries, as from December 1, in order to maintain the efficiency of the government machinery at high level.

Financier Passes Away

Yoshio Yokota, 69, adviser to the Fujimoto Bill Broker Company and auditor of the Teikoku Rayon and Hanwa Kaihatsu companies, died of kidney trouble at 4:45 p.m. on Sunday. The funeral service will take place at 3 p.m. today at the Abeno Funeral Hall in Osaka.

Press Comments

Wednesday, December 16

NICHI NICHI—Industrial Representatives Granted Audience; Splendid Showing of Army and Navy Air Forces

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Beware of U.S. Designs on India

Industrial Representatives Granted Audience

NICHI NICHI—The Government on November 15 called an informal conference of officials and industrialists to discuss the question of increasing productivity, and yesterday it again undertook to hold a conference at Premier General Hideki Tojo's official residence, inviting representatives of the industrial and economic world, covering the colonies, Manchoukuo and China as well as Nippon. His Majesty the Emperor commanded all those who took part in the conference to wait upon His Imperial Majesty at the Imperial Palace for an audience, which was the first to be granted a group of this kind.

Deeply moved by the honor done them, the industrialists and businessmen present adopted an oath pledging that they would do their utmost to increase the fighting strength of the nation. This is an oath which not only industrial and economic representatives but all the 100,000,000 people of Nippon should take.

We have already pointed out that in the one year that the War of Greater East Asia has been fought, the idea of a long war has undergone a complete change. A long war does not mean that warfare will run slowly in a sort of endurance contest but it will be a series of decisive battles fought out with every ounce of national strength put in on the part of both sides. Premier Tojo thus says that unless the fighting strength of the nation were strengthened in time for the actual fighting, the most ideal productivity increase plan would be of little avail. Industrial productivity, therefore, must be expanded first to meet the current requirements. He further points out that economic considerations must sometimes be subordinated to speed and immediate needs.

Our officers and men are valiant and efficient beyond compare and so far as regards actual warfare we may rest assured, but we behind the lines must do our best to increase the strength of the nation in materials, especially as the enemy are known for their abundant material resources. Every man and woman behind the lines must renew their determination to produce more for victory.

Splendid Showing of Army And Navy Air Forces

NICHI NICHI—Battle after battle is being fought in the War of Greater East Asia without respite. On every occasion the armed might of Nippon carried everything before it. Even before we finished hearing of the results achieved in the fighting round the Solomon Islands, the Imperial Headquarters had announced the major results of the attack by the Army Air Force on Chittagong on the eastern tip of India, and by another by the Navy Air Force on Buna, New Guinea. The former destroyed 10 enemy aircraft and worked havoc among many enemy shipping, inflicting severe damage on their military establishments and the latter shot down or destroyed on the ground 44 enemy aircraft and sank four enemy vessels.

Turning to the record of the past one year, the enemy cannot find a page where they have not suffered a miserable defeat but it is not to be imagined that even they are idly awaiting their final defeat. Our Army and Navy press sections have pointed out that the enemy are attempting to counter-attack by the Aleutians route, the South Seas and Burma via India. The points visited by our Army and Navy Air Forces, the eastern tip of India and New Guinea, are all those places which lie on their counter-offensive routes. They have not ceased using these routes even after the terrific air raid conducted on October 25 and the repeated disasters in southern waters. Their dogged persistency may thus be gauged.

Our heartfelt gratitude to our officers and men is daily growing and our confidence in their invincibility deepening with every battle We must not fall behind them in our work behind the lines in construction and production.

Beware of U.S. Designs on India

TOKYO SHIMBUN—William Phillips, former American Ambassador to Italy, is reported to have arrived in India as an envoy to India under orders of President Roosevelt. It is clear what Roosevelt is aiming at in sending a special envoy of this sort to India. In the light of his recent efforts to bring pressure to bear on the various peoples within the sphere of influence of the Anglo-American camp ever since the invasion of French Africa, we must be on guard against such operations in India.

It is an open secret that the United States is now working to inherit the British Empire. Its designs on India are merely part of this general policy of theirs. Even after the Cripps mission failed Roosevelt has kept Johnson, special envoy, in India to carry on the work of dispossessing Britain of the brightest jewel in his crown. No matter how well Roosevelt may camouflage his intentions, he cannot deny the stark fact that Johnson himself let slip the remark that American relations with Cuba and the Philippines are examples of its dealings with India.

Quite shameless and unscrupulous, Roosevelt has continued to tighten his hold on India on pretexts such as economic cooperation and defense of that country. Among Indian leaders, some have come to overestimate the strength of the United States, to make matters worse. While relations between India and Britain are growing worse, the United States is profiting by the conflict to gain more and more footholds in India.

Having tasted a nice morsel in invading French North Africa, Roosevelt is watching for an opportunity to seize another tasty bit, this time in India, by turning it into another French North Africa. Also there can be no doubt that he is trying to turn India into a new base of operations for the invasion of East Asia. The dispatch of Phillips and the rumored visits of various American leaders to India are all indicative of what is in Roosevelt's mind.

It cannot be, however, that the intelligent leaders of the independence movement in India are not alive to such obvious plots. The Congressional Party, in fact, has expressed its view on the dispatch of the Phillips mission in no uncertain terms, saying that the Indians are not disposed the welcome him even if he comes as a representative of the United States Government, since he can only be an agent of American imperialism in India. Also on December 13 it criticized the dispatch of the American expeditionary force to India by saying that Roosevelt is seeking to build an American empire on the ruins of the British Empire and to become dictator of the world. The expeditionary force has been sent to turn India into a slave of America as it has been of Britain.

We hope that such a correct view of the situation would permeate the great masses of India so that it will turn into a great force for the awakening of the country to the dangers besetting it and develop into a great national movement against the United States as against Britain.

Wrestlers See Lin

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 14.—Three representatives from the Sumo Society of Japan paid a courtesy call on Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity of the Chinese National Government, recently. They are members of a delegation sent recently by the Sumo Society to comfort and cheer Japanese soldiers in China.

West Lake Being Repaired

C.P.S.

HANGCHOW, December 6.—Extensive repairs to the landscapes around the famous West Lake here are being carried out by the Hangchow Municipal Government.

DENTAL OFFICE
Dr. S. MIZOKAMI
31 AKASHI-MACHI, KOBE
(Opposite Oliver, Evans & Co.)
Tel. SANNOMIYA 663.

TO LET
One GOOD OFFICE room of 100 tsubo in the former Settlement from November.

A few unfurnished houses in the best part of hills, & Offices in the central part of business section.

We have property for sale & clients to buy same.

APPLY TO
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
26 NANIWA-MACHI, KOBE,
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Japan Times Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥29.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

4 Back in Germany In 68 Sailing Days From Buenos Aires

Braving high seas of the Atlantic and in defiance of the menace of British warships, four Germans have recently returned to Germany from Buenos Aires after 68 days of voyage in a small sailing-boat equipped with a small engine, a Berlin dispatch to the Nichi Nichi reveals. "It was not a very difficult task," said Mr. Melborne who led the other three adventurers in the dangerous feat, on arrival at a certain coast of Germany. "We set sail with a provision for 100 days," he said. "On our way home, we met four vessels which, however, did not order our boat to lie to. Perhaps, they did not notice us."

Orders More C.R.B. Notes

C.P.S.

NANTUNGCHOW, December 14.—The Nantungchow office of the Central Reserve Bank of China has brought one-dollar notes amounting to $1,000,000 from Shanghai to relieve the shortage of notes of this denomination here. The inconveniences caused by the scarcity is expected to be relieved shortly.

Chinese Get New Posts

C.P.S.

CANTON, December 14.—The Central Kuo-Min Tang Headquarters has appointed Wang Chi, Director of the Kwangtung Provincial Kuo-Min Tang Headquarters, Liang Chao-hui, Secretary-General, and Li Kuo-liang, committee-member of the Kuo-Min Tang in Canton.

The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.
Abe Shoten
4 Awajicho, 1-chome
Kanda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kanda (25) (3460)

H. OBA
HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
Ladies Hair Shampoo, Electrical Face and Head Massage
PERMANENT WAVE
(Rapid Hair Drying Process)
Branch Parlor:
Basement of Imperial Hotel Lobby
Main Parlor:
No. 4, Tamuracho, 1-chome
Tel. No. 1062 Ginza

THE
Sumitomo Bank
LIMITED
Head Office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 63,410,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto

FOREIGN OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-48

KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2118

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

MORNING EDITION

Japan Times Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

No. 15,703 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

INDUSTRIALISTS HONORED AT IMPERIAL AUDIENCE; PLEDGE EFFORTS TOWARD EXPANDING PRODUCTION.

44 PLANES DOWNED OR DESTROYED IN NEW GUINEA

LEADERS MOVED

Express Determination To Do Utmost to Push Productivity

DECISIVE PERIOD HERE

Head of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Says Next Year Will Be Crucial 12 Months

His Majesty the Emperor Tuesday received in audience more than 380 persons including Premier Hideki Tojo and other Government representatives and leaders from the industrial, economic and financial circles of the Empire, all of whom attended the All-Japan Industrial and Economic Representatives' Round-table Conference held at the Premier's official residence.

These representatives came to Tokyo from various parts of Japan Proper, its overseas territories, Manchoukuo and China. The Imperial audience took place in the west ante-chamber of the Imperial Palace. Accompanied by Premier General Hideki Tojo and other Government officials concerned, these industrial and economic leaders, including Shingo Tsuda, president of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, Kiyoshi Goko, president of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Yoshisuke Aikawa, president of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, and many others proceeded to the Imperial Palace.

It is reported with awe and trepidation that His Imperial Majesty in excellent spirits entered the chamber at 10 a.m. amid the most respectful salutation of all those present. On His breast glittered the Grand Order of Merit and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite. His Imperial Majesty was accompanied by Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and other Imperial Household officials. These economic leaders were given audience and then retired from the Imperial Palace full of the exceptional honors thus awarded on them all.

All the attendants of the conference who were thus basked in the great Imperial glory and favors have renewed their determination to render their whole-hearted assistance to the Throne through production at a time when this country has already entered into the second year of the War of Greater East Asia and His Imperial Majesty personally worshipped at the Ise Grand Shrines.

Express Determination

Deeply moved by the Imperial graciousness in granting them an audience, an honor unprecedented in history, the delegates to the All-Japan Industrial and Economic Representatives Round-Table Conference in an interview with a Domei representative revealed their renewed determination to drive forward production and to bring about complete victory. At the Premier's official residence where the round-table conference took place the delegates who were honored by the Imperial audience respectfully spoke of the tremendous honor in the following manner:

Juichi Tsushima, Chairman of the North China Development Corporation, declared: "I am filled with emotion at the unprecedented audience granted us. In view of the fact that the successful completion of the War of Greater East Asia hinges on the full development of wartime resources, the development of North China is of utmost importance, we must not stop at merely the joint progress of Japan and China but must establish a vast planned economy binding together the whole of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The North China Development Corporation is determined to give its all for the development of North China's abundant resources and the many

(Continued on Page 3)

Premier Tojo Exhorts All-Out Victory Efforts

Japan's Fighting Power Must Be Brought to Peak In Response to Imperial Wishes, Industrialists Are Told

Prior to being extended the supreme honor of an Imperial audience, Premier Hideki Tojo addressed the nation's industrial leaders at his official residence where they had gathered for their meeting on Tuesday. The Premier's speech follows:

I am filled with awe, and deep emotions crowd on me, as I contemplate with trepidation the gracious benevolence of His Majesty the Emperor who will be pleased to receive in audience all who are assembled here in order that national industry may be strengthened as the War of Greater East Asia progresses.

We, who are to receive this exceptional honor, feel bound, I believe, to engage our thoughts to the immensity of the responsibilities resting on our shoulders and to exert greater efforts in order to make it possible for us to respond, even if only a fraction, to His Imperial Majesty's solicitude.

A full year's time has elapsed since the War of Greater East Asia began.

The military results which the Empire has been able to achieve in the interval, thanks to the skill and gallantry of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces and the unity and cooperation of the 100,000,000 people under the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor, were such that we look in vain for anything like them in world history. They constitute a matter of congratulation for all of us.

Because of these really great military results we have been able to lay the foundations of a position in which, strategically and politically, we can fight the current great war to a finish and bring our enemies, America and Britain, to their knees—a position in which we can be sure of certain victory.

Victory Will Be Attained

The Empire means to catch up with its enemies, whatever may happen, and to annihilate them, while making full use of the foundation of certain victory and extending and strengthening them accordingly as the war situation develops.

There is one thing which it behooves the 100,000,000 people to bear in mind always in the midst of the war, the greatest ever fought on earth. It is the strength of the Imperial Forces at the present stage of the war.

I begin with the inherent strength of the Imperial Forces. This strength lies in the fact that there are under the personal command of His Majesty the Generalissimo, forces whose spiritual power has no equal in the world and whose supreme command is perfectly unified. In the Imperial Forces is the spirit of the soldier, a spirit which values honor as it values nothing else, and which holds death as nothing. In them is the spirit of attack, a spirit which makes sure of doing away with their foe whereever they may be found.

This unequalled spiritual power of the Imperial Forces forms the basis of the power of supreme command which is peculiar to the Imperial Forces with their superb discipline.

It is this inherent strength of the Imperial Forces which enabled them to make a full demonstration of their might in the Sino-Japanese War, the Russo-Japanese War, the First World War, the Manchurian Incident and in the China Affair, and which is enabling them to demonstrate their might in a striking manner in this War of Greater East Asia.

Training Shows Results

Next comes the power of training. The Imperial Forces, which, for several reasons, had restrictions imposed on their numerical strength and were deficient quantitatively for many years, had undergone the most intensive training under the policy of gaining in quality what was lost in quantity. The military results which have been achieved by the Imperial Forces in the present war tell a full tale of the sort of training they have experienced.

Nothing gives us more encouragement than the thought that at this time when the Empire is conducting a great war the Imperial Forces are fully demonstrating their bravery at the front while at home they are silently and industriously training themselves in a manner which cannot but move us to tears.

In addition to the strength of the Imperial Forces mentioned above there is another notable advantage possessed by them at the present stage of the war situation. I mean the superior strategic position in which the Imperial Forces find themselves, a position rendered possible by the victories scored by them at the beginning of the war.

If one looks at a map of the world he will be able to see how superior is the strategic position in which the Imperial Forces find themselves today. A consideration of the importance of the role played by the air forces in a modern war is enough for us to gain a keen sense of this strength of the Imperial Forces.

Huge Resources Obtained

At this point I wish to call the special attention of my hearers to the important fact that at a time when the Imperial Forces find themselves in a superior strategic position immense resources of vital importance which could be used to increase their fighting power, once controlled by our enemies, have fallen into our hands.

The Imperial Forces, firmer in their belief of certain victory, with their increased confidence, are continuing boldly-conceived and great-scale operations.

As is known to all, the only course to be followed by the Empire in dealing with this which is involving the entire world is that of extending and bolstering this strength of the Imperial Forces, at the same time forging closer ties of cooperation with Germany, Italy, and other countries allied with us, that are engrossed in dealing heavy blows against America and Britain with a view to bringing them to their knees through the loss of their fighting capacity and will to fight.

The path to be trodden by the 100,000,000 people in the situation in which we are placed is clear. It is by strengthening and increasing the fighting power of the Empire to an extent which will make it possible for the Imperial Forces to display their might and prestige to the utmost.

It is time for the 100,000,000 people to act in a body in extending the fighting power of the Empire.

Fullest Efforts Exhorted

I have a great wish that all of you who are here will concentrate your energies on the conduct of the war.

As is a matter of general knowledge, this war is a struggle which will be decisive for the rise or fall of our Empire. We must win final victory at whatever sacrifices. We are bound to win the war, bring to completion the great work of our Empire with its glorious history extending over 3,000 years, and to go down to posterity as the builders of Greater East Asia. Whatever happens, this great war shall be won by us.

The time has come for the 100,000,000 people, to be inspired by the same spirit which is firing the officers and men of the Imperial Forces at the front, no matter whether they are under the color or not, and do all they can to make the final victory of which they are sure a reality. The time has come for the 100,000,000 people to sacrifice all to increase the fighting

(Continued on Page 3)

TRADE LEADERS HOLD MEETING; RENEW RESOLVE

346 Industrial, Economic and Financial Representatives Attend

RECEIVED BY TOJO

Gather to Discuss General Industrial, Economic Mobilization

On the invitation of the Government, representatives of the nation's industry and economic world met in a roundtable conference at the Premier's official residence Tuesday morning to discuss the general industrial and economic mobilization for the second year of the War of Greater East Asia.

With the exception of 23 ill or in mourning, all the invited 369 trade leaders of the nation, including Toyotaro Yuki, governor of the Bank of Japan, gathered in the main hall of the Nagatacho residence at 8:25 a.m. and were received by Premier Hideki Tojo and other members of the Government.

After the opening address by Naoki Hoshino, chief secretary of the Cabinet, Premier Hideki Tojo, preliminary to making his speech, announced that His Majesty the Emperor had graciously commanded all the participants at the conference to wait upon His Imperial Majesty for an audience. Following his speech, therefore, a recess was called for the visit to the Palace.

Pledge Redoubled Efforts

Resuming the session at 10:30 a.m. Premier Tojo reported on his audience with His Imperial Majesty to convey thanks on behalf of the conferees. Mr. Yuki then proposed that the assembly should pledge redoubled efforts for increasing the fighting strength of the nation by way of continued service to His Imperial Majesty and State. Viscount Tadaatsu Ishiguro, chairman of the board of directors of the Agrarian Village Rehabilitation Association, and Takashi Isaka, chairman of the Japan Economic Federation, seconded the motion. Accordingly Mr. Yuki appointed a committee of 21 to draft the oath.

The session was resumed for the second time at 11:01 a.m. and Mr. Yuki read the draft oath prepared by the committee. The assembly unanimously adopted it with applause. The whole assembly then stood up as Mr. Yuki handed the oath to Premier Tojo. Accepting it, Premier Tojo said:

"I am infinitely reassured by the pledge you have just made, coming as it does from your hearts, and by your expression of unshakable determination to see the nation through the war in accordance with the immutable policy of the Gov-

(Continued on Page 3)

ARMY AIR RAID ON CHITTAGONG FATAL TO FOE

British Attempt to Strengthen Forces on India-Burma Border Frustrated

DAMAGE TO ENEMY SEVERE

Results of Japanese Bombing Expected to Be Augmented After Closer Study

Unleashing furious attacks on Chittagong on December 5 and 10, the Imperial Army Eagles completely frustrated the futile British move to reinforce their forces on the India-Burma Border and thus attempt to recover Burma by inflicting heavy damage to the large transport fleet dispatched by the enemy to the scene, according to a detailed account of the Japanese coup de main.

The important results of the air attack on the port of Chittagong were announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Tuesday.

Latest information reveals that the enemy had assembled a transport fleet of 40 vessels, including a small type cruiser and five torpedo boats and had commenced disembarkation of the reinforcements in Chittagong harbor. The Imperial Army Air Units, quickly seizing the excellent opportunity, set out on two bombing attacks, and attained their objective, countering the fierce firing of the enemy guns and combating the attacks of the enemy Hurricane P-40 fighters.

Enemy Losses Heavy

Over 21 vessels were sunk, destroyed or set on fire, 10 airplanes downed, and stations and other military facilities heavily damaged. The Seven planes positively downed were Hurricane 5, P-40 1, P-36 1. The three planes whose fate was uncertain were Hurricane 2 and P-36 1. The results of the bombing are expected to be augmented following further investigation. The enemy also admitted the damages inflicted by the Imperial Army Eagles on Chittagong.

Attempting a counter-attack against Japan, America and Britain are trying to force a decisive conflict in the Solomons through the frantic activity of their sea, land and air forces, while on the west the combined maneuvering of America, Britain and Chungking is being aimed toward the recovery of Burma. While engaging in aerial guerilla warfare, they had been reinforcing their forces on the eastern border.

Foe's Strategy Fails

The enemy had clearly intended to divert Japan from the Solomons front with their activity on the India Burma border. In opposition to this, the Japanese side, pouncing on the opportunity to solidify

(Continued on Page 3)

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, December 16, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

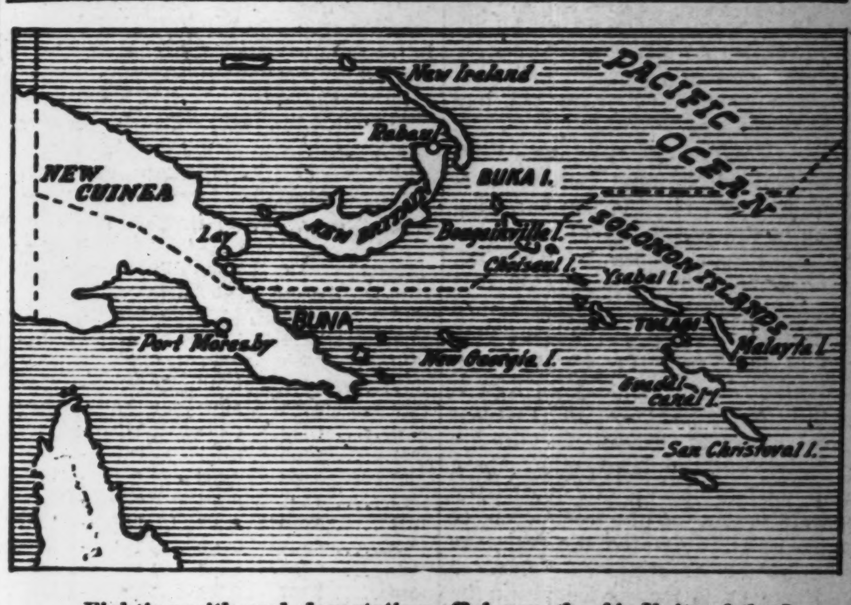
Benign Interest in Economic Affairs

ASAHI—By way of greeting the second year of the War of Greater East Asia by redoubing their efforts to produce more and strengthen the economic foundations of the nation, representatives of industry and the economic world gathered at the Premier's official residence Tuesday in a roundtable conference and pledged to cooperate with the Government in building up the nation's total fighting strength. At 10 p.m. 364 of them were granted an audience by His Imperial Majesty.

It has ever been the gracious practise of His Imperial Majesty to grant audience to Army and Navy officers and Government officials who have rendered meritorious services to the nation but this was the first time that representatives of industry, trade and finance were so honored. Overwhelmed by the August establishment of a new precedent, these industrialists and businessmen have no doubt realized the gravity of their tasks and, in fact, they have pedged to do their utmost to live up to expectations.

The same pledge should be given by the entire 100,000,000 people of this country, that each man will give the best that is in him to enhance the total strength of the nation.

Sea Eagles Strike Again



Fighting with cool, devastating efficiency, the Air Units of the Imperial Navy again scored brilliant results against the enemy, shooting down or blasting 44 warplanes and four ships in the above area.

SOUTH CHINA WATERS IN PEACE AND ORDER

Japanese Naval Commander Makes Round of Visits to Important Bases

Domei

CANTON, December 15.—The hope that the Chinese Navy will make further strides and increase its cooperation with the Japanese Navy in the construction of Greater East Asia, was expressed in a message given to the Chinese Navy by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Navy in South China Waters, following his inspection of the Chinese naval forces at the Kwangchow naval base on December 12.

In the same message, the Japanese Supreme Commander declared that he was gratified at seeing the Chinese naval forces efficiently cooperating with Japanese Naval Forces in the maintenance of order along the Pearl River.

The Japanese Supreme Commander arrived aboard a certain warship at the Kwangchow naval base in the afternoon of December 12 on a visit to the Chinese naval headquarters and to inspect the Chinese naval forces.

The same evening, he called on the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in South China.

The Japanese naval Supreme Commander further inspected the Kwangtung Garrison Corps on December 13.

On the following day he exchanged courtesy visits with Mr. Chen Yao-tse, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

The Japanese naval Supreme Commander left Canton this morning.

"The Navy of the Republic of China has made a steady growth, and naval forces belonging to the Kwangchow Naval Station are cooperating with Japanese Forces in patrolling the Pearl River and other rivers," the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Naval Forces in South China waters declared in a press interview at the Hsinhwa Hotel yesterday morning.

He declared that Japan would spare no efforts to assist the Chinese Navy in strengthening and enlarging it.

Peace and order are well maintained in the South China waters, and even Bias Bay, which had been a base of pirates, has been cleared of that infestation, he asserted.

Japanese Naval Forces have eagerly watched for an appearance of enemy submarines, but they have hardly appeared in South China waters, he concludes.

Wavell Visits Ceylon

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army, flew to Ceylon and after conferring with the officers of the Ceylon Garrison, returned to New Delhi today, it is reported from Delhi.

KANAZAWA IS NAMED DEPARTMENT CHIEF

Succeeds Vice-Admiral Koike As Naval Establishments Head

Vice-Admiral Masao Kanazawa was appointed Chief of the Department of Naval Establishments Tuesday to succeed Vice-Admiral Shiro Koike, according to announcement of the Navy Ministry issued the same day.

Born in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Vice-Admiral Kanazawa is a graduate of the Naval Academy and the Naval Staff College. During his naval career, Vice-Admiral Kanazawa occupied such important posts as, aide to the Navy Minister, Captain of the warship Tenryu, Staff of the Combined Fleet, Sectional Chief of the Naval General Staff, Chief of the Naval Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters and Chief of Staff of the Yokosuka Naval Station. He was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in May.

JAPANESE ARMY BAND TO PLAY IN THAILAND

Will Give Concerts to Foster Friendly Relations Between Two Countries

Domei

BANGKOK, December 15.—The Japanese Army band which arrived here yesterday, is scheduled to give several concerts here under the baton of bandmaster Captain Tetsu Onuma to foster friendly relations between the Japanese and native residents.

The band is scheduled to play before a select audience of Thai Government authorities and other prominent guests at Ampong Park tomorrow while it will broadcast programs over the local radio on Thursday and Friday and conclude its visit by participating in street parades on the 19th and 21st in commemoration of the first anniversary of the Japan-Thailand Military Alliance.

The band has been touring outposts in the Southern Regions to entertain members of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces as well as to demonstrate the merits of Japanese military music to native inhabitants in those regions.

ADMIRAL NOMURA RETIRES

Relinquishes Post as Ambassador At Own Request

The Cabinet yesterday announced the retirement at his own request of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, upon the completing of his mission.

Admiral Nomura returned to Japan from the United States on August 20 aboard the repatriation ship Asama Maru.

FOUR SHIPS SUNK

Navy Air Units Dispose Of 2 Patrol Ships, 2 Transports

ACTION NEAR BUNA

Results Attained in 15 Day Period From November 24 To December 8

Japanese Navy Air Units during the 15 days up to December 8 again demonstrated their mighty strength and fighting spirit in the eastern district of New Guinea where they either downed or destroyed 44 enemy warplanes, according to an announcement issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. Tuesday.

The announcement follows:

"The Imperial Japanese Navy Units in the New Guinea Area shot down or destroyed 44 enemy planes near Buna in the eastern district of that island from November 24 to December 8. During the same period our Units also sank two enemy patrol ships and two transports.

"The Japanese losses during the same period consisted of nine planes either self-blasted or not yet returned."

During the brief period of only 15 days the Japanese Sea Eagles scored brilliant results in the skies of the eastern part of New Guinea in the face of various disadvantageous conditions. A large total of 44 enemy warplanes were either shot down or destroyed by Imperial warplanes during the period. In addition, Japanese planes sank two enemy patrol ships and two enemy transports in the sea not far from Buna.

The attack was initiated on November 24. Formations of Japanese planes hopped off in succession from their base. On the first day they downed two small enemy planes near Buna, a strategic port in the eastern part of New Guinea, while on November 26, two large enemy planes and one enemy fighter plane were shot down. On the same day, these gallant Nippon airmen descried a sailing enemy transport and sank it after intensive bombing. Contacting two enemy patrol ships on the sea on November 28, Japanese planes lost no time in bombing and sinking them in quick order.

Furious Dogfight Staged

On November 30, a severe aerial combat took place. A large formation of Japanese fighters and bombers encountered a large group of enemy fighters, and the former immediately started an attack. The fighter planes of the two opposing forces immediately leaped out of formation and a furious dogfight ensued.

In this encounter, Air Cobra P-39 fighter planes and Curtiss P-40 fighter planes were shot down in rapid succession. Altogether, 10 P-39 planes and P-40 planes were sent plunging earthward in flames. Three large enemy planes on the ground also were destroyed.

The fighting continued into December 1. On this day, the Imperial warplanes shot down one medium-sized enemy bomber, North American B-25. On the following day one "Flying Fortress," Boeing B-17, was downed. Another enemy transport under sail was discovered by Japanese planes on December 6 and immediately sunk.

Enemy Losses Mount

Still another thrilling and severe aerial combat was staged on December 7. In this fighting four enemy fighter planes, all Air Cobra P-39, and one enemy fighter plane, Republic P-41, were destroyed by Japanese Sea Eagles. In addition to these, three "Flying Fortresses," Boeing B-17, also were shot down.

The Japanese Air Units added another page to the record of their successive victories on December 8, when they caught up with more "Flying Fortresses" and shot down

(Continued on Page 3)

BRITISH COWARDICE AT PENANG SCORED

Evacuated Only Britons From Island After Spreading False Propaganda

Domei

PENANG, December 8.—In the early stages of the Malay campaign, with Japanese Forces making their amazing sweep down the peninsula causing the enemy to retreat in utter confusion, Penang seemed as far away as Dark Africa to people living in the so-called impregnable fortress of Singapore, and British officials, including the then Governor, Sir Shenton Thomas, helped to tint the picture of Penang's fate in as bright a color as possible in an attempt to bolster the waning morale of the Malayan public.

While a complacent feeling was kept up regarding the final outcome of the war in the country, British propaganda led the rest of Malaya to believe that Georgetown, the capital of Penang, was a shambles with countless falling victims to bombing and machine-gunning.

Indeed, rather than taking the blame on themselves, the British authorities, displaying traits characteristic of their race, lavished superlatives in their condemnation of the general public of Penang for letting them down so badly. They had, therefore, recourse to immediate evacuation of all Britons from that island to save the public from "further bombings."

On top of all the inspiring interviews given by evacuees, Governor Thomas made a broadcast speech to explain away as best as officialdom could the debacle of Penang in an attempt to beguile the public whose faith in the British was waning with each successive defeat. Thomas painted a glowing picture of the Penang authorities' attempt to make the essential services continue their work, which, he said, proved futile. Then the decision was made to evacuate Britons and others from the island, which was carried out accordingly. He also gave his radio listeners the reassurance that the welfare of the Penang public had not been overlooked. A supply of foodstuffs, rice, milk and other essentials enough to last six months had been left behind for the use of the people, Thomas added, while the water and electric supply had not been tampered with! The people of Penang who suffered in those days of ordeal knew only too well the falsity of his statements.

The only redeeming feature of his speech, if it could be called as such, was his admission that Penang had capitulated and had been declared an open town, and that the local armed elements had been advised to cooperate with the occupation forces in preserving peace on the island. It would have made a world of difference if he had broadcast regarding the declaration of Penang as an open city just when the evacuation had been completed and not several days after.

Just after the evacuation had been completed and the British had been placed on special trains, news was published in Singapore to the effect that 600 people of various nationalities were on their way to Singapore. The public of Singapore made a beeline for the railway station, only to be sadly disappointed when the contents of the evacuees trains turned out to be all white.

To crown it all, F. D. Bisseker, senior official of the Legislative Council, scathingly criticized the public of Penang for having let the Government down, in a broadcast speech from the Singapore Station a few days after he had arrived in Singapore with evacuees. Bisseker told his listeners that Penang "had been bombed into impotency" and that there being no necessity for the British people to remain on that island, the evacuation was effected. He threw the blame on the public and the essential services, saying that they left the town immediately after the bombing instead of continuing on their work or availing themselves of the air raid shelters (which, however, could not have contained more than a few thousand).

The number of victims could not have been better exaggerated than by Bisseker, who with callous cunning painted the darkest picture possible of the public saying nothing of the cowardice of Europeans, who left everything in the hands of Asiatics in the last few days before Penang's fall.

Malaya and Malayans will remember the infamy of their "Dunkirk."

Lienyunkang Works Begin

C.P.S.

LIENYUNKANG, December 14.—A gigantic engineering project for the conversion of Lienyunkang, the eastern terminus of the Lunghai Railway, into a first-class harbor and involving an expenditure of $40,000,000 was set in motion recently.

America's Unpreparedness for War Revealed by Events in Past Year

Unsystematic Frantic Efforts by Roosevelt to Prosecute Struggle Completely Contradict Pre-War Boasts Would Annihilate Japan in Three Months

Completely contradicting pre-war boasts in the United States that it would crush Japan within the short space of three months in case of war, a review of the past year's events in America shows how unprepared it was for war and how unsystematic its efforts have been to prosecute it after the outbreak of hostilities.

The declaration of war against Japan was passed by the United States Congress on December 8 by a vote of 80 to 0 in the Senate and 388 to 1 in the House of Representatives. The conscription law was amended and put into effect on December 10. On the following day, Hershey was appointed conscription officer to take over the civilian defenses. Furthermore, measures were adopted to draft all men and women into service, to commandeer all civilian aircraft and to mobilize civilian aviators. Then on December 19, it was decided to give military training to all men between 20 and 40 years of age, while all men between 19 and 60 years old had to be registered.

On January 14, Bierman, Vice-Chairman of National Defense Production Control Department, announced the possibility of enlarging the American forces to 5,000,000, and on the 29th, Secretary of War Stimson declared that 275,000 men would be conscripted before the end of the year. President Roosevelt declared on January 16 that it would be necessary to increase naval forces to 500,000. In addition to this, on the 23rd, the Army headquarters came out with the announcement of the formation of negro units. Also on the 28th, the organization of women's volunteer auxiliary units for service within the country was announced. Stimson declared on the 29th that foreign legions would be formed to assist Poland, Yugoslavia and Chungking, and also emphasized the need of increasing the military services. These are instances, showing how unprepared and unsystematic the United States has been regarding war preparations.

Tables Turned

"Should war break out between America-Britain and Japan, the Japanese island would be transformed into a sea of fire within a day, occupied in a week and completely annihilated in three months' times." These insulting and intimidating words were uttered by the Americans and British up to the very day of the outbreak of hostilities. But the tables have been turned against them. It is they who are faced with annihilation. The Chicago Tribune published the following statement in its March 7th issue, "Following the Pearl Harbor debacle, in a short space of three months, the Western influences have been expelled from East Asia after three centuries of encroachment and exploitation."

America may boastfully announce the enlargement of her fighting forces and deceive her people by labeling Pearl Harbor debacle as a "treacherous act," but she can never carry out her threat of annihilation of Nippon.

From pre-war days, America, abundant resources and large-scaled production, relying on her materialistic power—schemed to suppress the Axis countries.

Should it have been possible to transform America's tremendous resources and gigantic mass production facilities instantly into military resources and productions, America would have presented a very formidable enemy. However, essential tropical resources have been lost to America due to Nippon's occupation of the southern areas. Moreover, assuming that America still retained her hold on the southern resources, the questions of transportation, cost and so forth would have loomed up, and the shortage of these materials would prove an obstacle in the full utilization of such resources as coal, of which America holds the largest amount in the world. The situation today is such that extreme consumption controls must be adopted.

The change of peacetime industries into military industries has also been accompanied with similar difficulties. The Ford factory was turned over into an armament production factory, but desired results were not achieved due to inexperience of workers, and shortage of certain absolutely essential materials. In a mass production industry, the lack of even the smallest part would be instrumental in holding up the whole production. However, it must not be concluded from the foregoing that there has been no increase in America's wartime production.

United States has achieved a substantial increase in her shipbuilding figures, and according to reports of the American side the following table gives the number of ships and tonnage built since January to October this year:

		No.	Tonnage
January,	1942	16	197.628
February	"	26	289.549
March	"	26	261.473
April	"	36	401.632
May	"	57	619.779
June	"	67	748.158
July	"	71	790.300
August	"	68	753.600
September	"	93	1.000.980

Of course, much of this is propaganda on the part of the United States, but it is quite evident that there has been some near approach to the Roosevelt aspiration of 8,000,000 tons for this year. Also Roosevelt's plan for the construction of 60,000 airplanes, 45,000 tanks and 20,000 anti-air raid guns seems to have seen a certain degree of realization.

Roosevelt a Propagandist

Propagandizing is a national characteristic of the Americans, and Roosevelt is a leader who excels in utilizing it to the fullest. Displaying fabulous astronomical figures Roosevelt thinks to instil fear in the Axis camp.

The American government discarded its New Deal peacetime financial structure in June 1940 and adopted the so-called national defense economic structure, commencing as it were with the appropriation of the national defense funds. The following table clearly shows the present condition of American finances. (1,000,000 taken as unit. All figures are actual appropriations with the exception of 1943.)

Fiscal year	Income	Expenditure Total	Armam't	Yearly excess + deficit —
1916......	783	734	386	+ 48
1917......	1.124	1.978	567	— 853
1918......	3.665	12.697	6.100	— 9.033
1919......	5.152	18.515	10.965	—13.359
1920......	6.695	6.403	2.297	+ 292
1930......	4.178	3.440	721	+ 738
1931......	3.190	3.671	667	— 481
1932......	2.006	4.535	664	—11.529
1936......	4.116	8.666	912	— 4.550
1937......	5.029	8.177	935	— 3.149
1938......	5.855	7.239	10.118	— 1.384
1939......	5.165	8.707	1.163	— 3.543
1940......	5.387	8.998	1.580	— 3.611
1941......	7.607	12.710	6.255	— 5.103
1942......	12.700	32.560	26.000	— 9.860
1943......	37.000	59.000	53.000	—32.000

The wartime economic coloring became more pronounced with the appropriation of the total expenditure of $17,500,000,000, of which $800,000,000 went for armaments, for the year 1942. The revised budget on November 5 increased the total expenditure to $24,580,000,000, increasing armament funds to $18,000,000,000. Moreover, the Presidential message on January 7 this year asked for an addition of $18,000,000,000 to $22,000,000,000, which, if approved will run the total budget up to $36,000,000,000 to $40,000,000,000.

Against the 1943 budget of $59,000,000,000, of which military expenditures amounted to $53,000,000,000 with the additional budget of $19,000,000,000. Reports are to the effect that a new budget is also under consideration, thus including this in the total the budget for 1943 would sum up to the stupendous total of $80,000,000,000. The deficit for this year is thought to reach $50,000,000,000.

The problem of price control, as compared to the days of the World War I, seem to have been successful to a certain degree. The rise of prices during the period July 1914 to May 1917 was severalfolds the price rise from July 1939 to June 1942.

Roosevelt to Blame

Although the commodity index in America has gradually been on the rise, it cannot be considered as unusual when viewed as a wartime commodity trend. The rise of agricultural products and wages might be considered to present unusual conditions, but this state of affairs is due to the failure of President Roosevelt to take drastic measures in view of his political standpoint. In considering the inevitableness of American inflation, a second thought must be given to the fact that the rise of commodities resulted not from theoretical causes but mainly from Roosevelt's political designs. Lookng at the matter from a purely objective standpoint, it would be rather premature to state that the problem of American commodity prices is pregnant with danger. The price control in United States, put into effect by the price control law of May 18 this year, has just begun to function and still in a very rudimentary stage, the real control to be exercised hereafter.

Returning to Washington from a three week's inspection trip of military industries, mines and army camps all over the United States, President Roosevelt spoke as follows at his first post-trip interview with newspapermen:

"Congress obstructs the passage of various laws absolutely essential for the prosecution of war. Newspaper reporters and radio news announcers spread yarns with no truthful foundations. These people scatter poison throughout the nation. More and more government administrators openly come out with utter falsehoods, claiming their lies to be truths. For example, a certain official came out with the statement that American wartime industry has not come up to the scheduled level and America is confronted with peril of defeat. In Washington these are three great non-cooperators in the execution of war."

This interview was quite a divergence from the usual harmoniously conducted White House interviews with the reporters. A very ominous atmosphere prevailed causing some of the reporters to take hasty retreat from the room.

It is interesting to note what results Roosevelt has had in his plan for internal improvement. In order to turn the tide of war from consecutive defeats into some semblance of victory, Roosevelt has found it absolutely necessary to effect speedy and high degree efficiency of wartime structure in the fields of politics, economics and social life. Roosevelt intended to allow no criticism against his policies nor any frank assertions to be made in connection with the war. Roosevelt, who has finally come to realize that the real non-collaborators are the American people themselves, and not Congress, newspapers or the administration, is trying to lead American public opinion for the attainment of his own purpose for the execution of war.

A total of 3,300,000 votes were cast, a reduction of 1,600,000 or 12 per cent as compared to 4,900,000 in 1940, at the by-election on November 3 for the election of 437 members of Congress and 32 governors. Moreover, Roosevelt had expended every effort to have the people cast their votes, exhorting them to the last minute by broadcasting over the radio on November 2 saying, "The current war is a war for democracy, therefore it is incumbent on all of us to cast our votes." He also added, "Every convenience will be given as to time, labor and communication to the polls, so as to enable each one to fulfill his foremost duty."

The results of the election terminated in overwhelming majority for the Republicans. The Herald Tribune of November 5 in commenting on the election results said, "The Republican majority testifies to the dissatisfaction of the people with Roosevelt's prosecution of the war and they have elected capable Republican men."

The Daily Mirror commented, "Confronted with a very serious crisis, the bewildered people have given voice to their protest through the election. It is not the war that the people are opposed to, it is the manner in which the government is executing the war." This statement is very suggestive. In other words it may be said that from the trend of public opinion as manifested in the election results, the internal unification of United States under the Roosevelt government is still far from seeing completion. We must bear in mind, however, that this has not dealt any vital blows to the Roosevelt regime.

The present trend of American public opinion is aptly expressed by Professor R. B. Bailey of Harvard University when he said, "The seeming unification of American public opinion was due to negative causes. Once the public tires of war, or some social vacillation occurs as a result of reverses or other causes, there always lurks the danger of disruption in public opinion."

Chow to Head Movement

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 13.—The Bureau of Education of the Nanking Special Municipality and the Bureau of Publicity are rushing preparations for the inauguration of the Nanking branch of the New Citizens' Movement Promotion Commission. It is understood that Chow Hsueh-chang, Mayor of Nanking, will head the branch in a concurrent capacity.

To Repair China's Dykes

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 14.—With a view to starting repairs to sea embankments early in 1943, the Irrigation Commission has delegated technical experts to examine the sea walls and dykes in various places.

SANCHU SOCCER STARS DEFEAT Y.C.A.C. BOYS

Score Easy Victory With 6 Goals to 3—Ladies' Hockey Match Ends in Draw

Two Y.C. and A.C. teams saw action on Sunday at the Negishi field in Yokohama, the Club ladies hockey eleven playing a three all draw with the Tokyo Toshi Daigaku girls, and the men's soccer eleven receiving a 6 to 3 drubbing from the hands of the Sanchu O.B. team.

In the first game of the day, the Club ladies who were playing their first match of the season, did well to hold their more experienced visitors to a draw. The visitors established an early lead and held a 2 to 0 lead at half-time time, but a strong Y.C. and A.C. rally in the second half enabled the Club stickers to tally three counters.

For the Club, Mrs. Brigel and Miss Prohaska were outstanding in the forward line, the former obtaining two goals and the latter accounting for the other. Miss C. Planas, who was playing her first game, distinguished herself in the right-half position while her sister, Miss T. Planas, was a tower of strength in defense.

For the visitors, Miss Nakano, inside-left, played a sparkling game and was responsible for two goals. The game opened with the Tokyo girls on the offensive and they drew blood after ten minutes of play through Miss Nakano who netted from close quarters. Before the end of the first half Miss Yaguchi staged a breakaway and after a neat solo effort shot past Miss Lord in the Yokohama goal. Half-time found the visitors leading by 2 goals to 0.

In the second half the Club forwards were seen attacking with more frequency and after forcing a long corner, Miss Prohaska scored the first Club goal with a strong drive into the net. Mrs. Brigel soon followed this up with another goal, off a corner, putting both teams on even terms. After some even play the Club players took the lead when Mrs. Brigel again found the net but in the closing stages Miss Nakano, who was playing a fast game, scored her second goal of the match to make a draw of the game.

Y.C. and A.C.: Miss T. Planas, Miss Planas, Miss Goepfert, Miss Retzig, Miss Hardvendal, Miss C. Planas, Mrs. Pfeiffer, Miss Prohaska, Miss Eastlake, Mrs. Brigel, Mrs. Mosaner.

Joshi Daikagu: Miss Suzuki, Miss Soda, Miss Fujii, Miss Tanaka, Miss I. Suzuki, Miss Kinumon, Miss Yoshikawa, Miss Fukui, Miss Matsuyama, Miss Nakano, Miss Yaguchi.

By unleashing a powerful attack in the closing stages of the game, the Sanchu O.B. soccer eleven defeated the Club soccerites in the second game of the day, by the score of 6 goals to 3.

The winners, who are rated as one of the leading teams in Yokohama, met up with unexpected opposition in the first half when a 2 all draw resulted, but they settled down after the interval to hand the local players a sound drubbing. They opened the scoring early in the game when Uchibori netted, but Speringer obtained the equalizer soon afterwards.

After some even play Sanchu took the lead again when Hayakawa beat Eymard with a hard cross shot but Gordes netted following a scramble in front of the Sanchu goal to tie up the game again. The first half ended with the score being unchanged.

The winners were the first to score after the interval through Kamo's shot, but Schmidt again put both teams on even terms again with a long shot that beat the visiting custodian completely.

Both defenses were tested in turn but no scoring took place for the next fifteen minutes. Kamo finally broke the deadlock in 22 minutes and this clever player followed up with another goal soon afterwards to complete his "Hat-trick." Miyate obtained the final goal for the visitors and the game ended in a 6 to 3 victory for the Sanchu O.B.

Y.C. and A.C.: Eymard, M. Fachtmann, Bielous, Petroff, Fehlen, Eastlake, Agajan, Gordes, Speringer, Schmidt, DaSilva.

Sanchu O.B.: T. Kamo, H. Kamo, Fujii, Morimoto, Nakamachi, Hirata, Nitta, Shimada, Miyata, Hayakawa, Uchibori.

Donates to Imperial Army

C.P.S.

HANKOW, December 14.—In application of the meritorious services of the Japanese Armed Forces, the Hupeh Provincial Government handed over recently $50,400 to the Japanese military authorities on the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia for distribution among officers and men. Out of this sum, $10,000 was donated by the Hupeh Provincial Government and the balance raised by open subscription in the various districts in Hupeh.

FOOTBALL MATCH DECIDED

Meiji Vs. Keio Championship Game Will Be Held Sunday

The Kanto Intercollegiate Gaikyu League announced Tuesday that the Meiji vs Keio championship football game will be played Sunday in the Meiji Shrine Stadium. The tilt will follow the Waseda vs Nisei Rengokai game which is scheduled for 12:30 p.m. sharp.

The Meiji vs Keio fracas brings down the curtain on the League's fall season of 1942. The officials also announced that negotiations are under way for post-season games with the Kansai elevens.

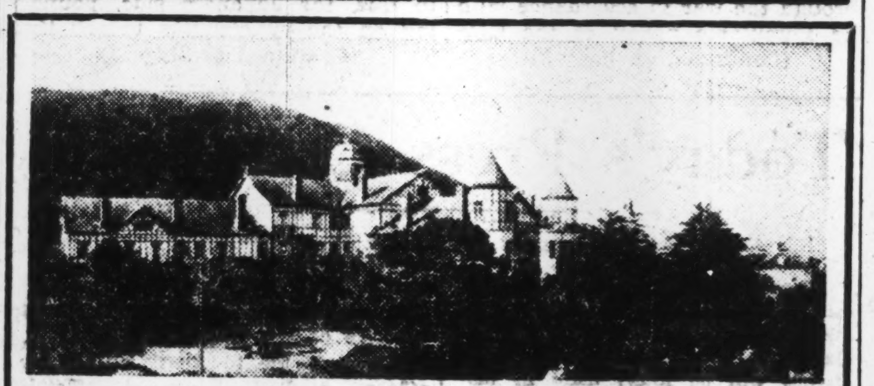
EUROPEAN JAPANESE CHINESE CUISINE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
上海 アスターハウスホテル
17 WHAMPOO RD., SHANGHAI
T. FUKAMI Mgr

Today Lives Forever in a Photo
ICHIJO STUDIO
ICHIJO, F.R.P.S.
19 Nakanocho, Azabu. Tel. 48-2734

We sell or exchange New and Used Typewriters.
Agents for Remington, Underwood, Continental Typewriters.
Inaba Typewriter Co.
Tokyo: 7, Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku. Tel. 24-1951.
Yokohama: 79, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku. Tel. 2-3901.

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS & JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO — GINZA ST.
Imperial Hotel Arcade
KOBE—Motomati St.

THE WHISKY EVERYBODY TALKS ABOUT BECAUSE IT IS A PRODUCT OF JAPAN
SUNTORY WHISKY
PURE MALT WHISKY DISTILLED IN POT STILLS AND AGED IN WOOD.



When in Kobe
Stay in Quiet Surroundings
At Kobe's finest hotel
Rooms with Bath and Phone from ¥8.00 up
Selected place for Banquets & Weddings
Excellent Service
Cable Address: TOR KOBE
TOR HOTEL, KOBE
K. YUASA, President A. MILDNER, Manager

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results.
RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax
According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

GOOD organizer with expert English knowledge, energetic and fully seasoned, open to accept responsible position with A-1 business or industrial establishment. Formerly managing director of a manufacturing company, also oversea business manager of a large industrial organization. Box 409, Japan Times, Yokohama.

TOA RYOKO SYA
(Toa Tourist Bureau)
IMPERIAL HOTEL ARCADE, Tokyo.
Information, Literature and Travel Tickets supplied
Tel. Ginza (57) 5241

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
Actual cost of delivery will be charged.
U. GOTO
47 Roppongi-cho, Azabu, TOKYO
(At Roppongi Crossing)
Tel. 48-0055, 0803
Closed on 1st and 3rd Sundays every month.

The IMPORTANCE of COLOUR FASTNESS IN COTTON, LINEN, STAPLE FIBRE and ARTIFICIAL SILK MATERIALS
DURABILITY is the most important factor.
THE COLOUR must last as long as the material itself.
COLOUR FASTNESS is of supreme importance.
INDANTHREN DYESSTUFFS meet this demand.
Indanthren Dyes
Fast to Light
Fast to Washing
Doitsu Senryo Gomei Kaisha
agents for
I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft

日本語會話文典
CORSO COMPLETO
GRAMMATICA
DELLA
LINGUA GIAPPONESE
di ORESTE ed ELISA VACCARI

Questa nouva opera dei Vaccari è la prima edizione italiana della GRAMMATICA DELLA LINGUA GIAPPONESE publicata nell'Estremo Oriente. Essa è stata compilata seguendo lo stesso metodo adottato nel Complete Course of Japanese Coversation Grammar degli stessi autori, ma ampliata e modificata in parte per adattarla all'idioma italiano.

Questa nuova pubblicazione tratta la lingua giapponese nei suoi più minuti particolari, ed il metodo adottato in essa è il più pratico per apprendere il giapponese speditamente e con facilità.

Il Conte Pietro Rivetta (Toddi), il più noto esperto in Italia della lingua giappone, nella TRIBUNA di Roma del 18 gennaio 1938-XVI, in un lungo articolo intitolato "UN MANUALE PIACEVOLE PER UNA LINGUA DIFFICILE," commentando la prima edizione in inglese della Grammatica Giapponese dei Vaccari, scrisse, fra altre espressioni lusinghiere, quanto segue:

"Questo Complete Course of Japanese Conversation Grammar è senza dubbio il miglior manuale per chi voglia apprendere il giapponese parlato. Ed è anche un eccellente avviamento per imparare a scriverlo. . . .

"Ogni esercizio è trascritto in caratteri latini, accompagnati dal testo in srittura giapponese e dalla traduzione: fornisce cioè tutto il materiale che può servire ad un autodidatta. Numeressissime note lo consigliano come una buona guida, e lo istruiscono su usi, costumi, allusioni letterarie. Non manca qualche notissima fiaba, come quella di Momotaro, popolare laggiù quanto Cappuccetto Rosso da noi." . . .

RILEGATO IN TELA E ORO. Pagine 610 — 22 X 15 cm.
Prezzo 15 yen Su carta di lusso 18 yen
N.B. Questa opera non e in vendita presso i librai, e si puo acquistare solamente inviando le richieste all' editore:
ORESTE VACCARI Azabu-ku, Shinryudo-cho 12, TOKYO

For Rent, Tokyo

TWO-STORY house, furnished, flush toilet. Apply Saito, 2722, Oi-sakashita-machi, Shinagawa-ku.

For Rent, Yokohama

THREE-ROOMED unfurnished house at Takinoue 1[illegible], garden, nice view, rent ¥100. Foreigners only with permit. Apply P. O. Box 287, Yokohama.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

WANTED by neutral bachelor small semi-foreign or Japanese house, preferably furnished, in Azabu or nearby district. Would consider board and lodging with foreign family. Box 415, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted to Rent

GERMAN Couple want to rent as soon as possible furnished or unfurnished foreign or semi-foreign style house, 4-6 rooms. If possible in Yokohama Tokyo, Azabu, Aoyama, Kojimachi, Akasaka. Box 413, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

COMPLETE Wilson's golf clubs, 4 woods, 10 irons, bag, balls and practice net. Box 69, Japan Times, Yokohama.

"FUR" Asia Fur Industry, E. Semf, Tel. Omori 06-4200, International Apartments, 2270, 1-chome, Araijuku, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

ONE large-size specially selected Saghalien silver fox, brand new, at half price. Box 417, Japan Times, Tokyo.

STOVES for coal and anthracite, also electric. Box 416, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BINOCULARS, microscope, piano, accordion, golf set, laundry machine, radio set, phonograph, musical instrument, furniture, sewing machine, typewriters, carpets, Shoga Kotto wanted. Fair prices paid. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2356.

MEN'S rubber overshoes, one or two pairs, new or slightly used, size 9 or 9½. Apply Box 414, Japan Times, Tokyo.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 173 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4443.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3663 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases, Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2390.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing Tel. Kyobashi 56-4404.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 79 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3901 1808. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriter. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

JAPANESE RECALLS PENANG INTERNMENT

'Horrible' Food Served for Nine Days; Shameful Cowardice Of British Revealed

Domei

PENANG, December 8.—Rounded up in the small hours of the morning and hustled to a police station and thence to prison where they were given "horrible" food for days—these are some of the memories recalled by K. Inagi, president of the former Penang Japanese Society, when interviewed by a Domei correspondent on his experiences during internment following the outbreak of war.

Relating the events of December 8, Mr. Inagi said that at 3 a.m. the police started a round-up of all Japanese on the island and by 6 a.m. 53 of them were removed to the Penang Prison for internment.

"We had learnt by then," Mr. Inagi said, "that the Japanese Forces had attacked Kota Bharu and we calculated among ourselves that at the most we would only be interned for three weeks before they came to our rescue. Our calculations, however, proved to be incorrect as we were interned for only nine days. We were released on the evening of December 16, the day the British evacuated.

Heard Drone of Planes

"Just before noon on December 8," he went on, "we heard the drone of planes. We did not know whether they were British or Japanese but when we heard the air raid sirens we became excited and happy. A European inspector who had been cross examining us became alarmed and ran away."

At 9 o'clock that morning the internees were served with coffee and bread and there was nothing else to eat until six in the evening when some rice was supplied.

"The food," Mr. Inagi recalled, "was horrible and that night not one of us ate anything. We just threw it into the drain, so disgusted were we."

At midnight they went to bed. Beyond the blanket which each internee had brought with him, nothing was supplied, the British not caring whether the Japanese were able to sleep in cold or not.

"While in prison," Mr. Inagi continued, "we were given three meals a day but the food was very poor in quality and it was only because of sheer necessity that we ate it."

At 6 p.m. on December 16, some Malays released them. Four Sikh policemen who had discarded their uniforms brought the Japanese some brandy, at the same time offering their services as police for the Japanese authorities.

Great Rejoicings

That night at 7 o'clock certain prominent members of the local Indian community came to the prison to inquire after the internees. There were great rejoicings.

"During the period of internment," Mr. Inagi remarked, "our greatest happiness was when we heard the drone of planes. We knew that these could only be Japanese. Every time Penang was raided, all of us would run into the prison yard and shout 'Banzai!' We did this every day in spite of warnings from the prison authorities. We did not care; liberation, we were sure, would soon arrive.

"At 6 p.m. on the evening of December 19, the Japanese Armed Forces occupied Penang."

Saved Penang From Bombing

Domei

PENANG, December 8.—How three men, two released Japanese internees and a Eurasian jockey, rowed in a sampan to Kedah to inform the Japanese Army of Penang's surrender is one of the most interesting stories of the entire Malayan campaign.

When the British garrison marched out of Penang on the night of December 16, the general belief was that hostilities, as far as the island was concerned, were over. But when Japanese bombers continued their raids, attention was drawn to the fact that the Union Jack was still flying over Fort Cornwallis and the people realized that the British had evacuated without declaring Penang an open town.

Leaders of the various communities held a hurriedly-convened meeting and it was decided to broadcast a message to the Japanese troops that Penang had surrendered. The Prai Power Station, source of the island's electricity supply, having been dynamited by the British forces a day before they evacuated, arrangements were made to tap the current generated by an emergency plant at the local hospital.

With this current, the Penang Broadcasting Station, operated by local radio technicians, again started functioning. At short intervals the message of surrender was read out, and in between gramophone records were played as in a regular radio program. In addition, two newspapermen volunteered to lower the Union Jack at Fort Cornwallis and hoist the white flag in its place. Amid the drone of raiding planes this was carried out.

Most effective measure to inform the advancing Japanese troops of Penang's capitulation, however, was a decision to send a delegation to the mainland and contact the Japanese personally. Two Japanese internees, released when the British garrison evacuated, and a Eurasian, I. Allan, a jockey by profession, left in a sampan on the morning of December 17 and after 10 hours of strenuous rowing in a choppy sea crossed the channel and reached Kuala Muda in Kedah. From there the the three men without any rest left for Sungei Patani, headquarters of the Japanese Forces. They contacted them the following day at noon and gave them an account of how Penang had surrendered and that Japanese nationals were trying to restore order. This saved Penang from further bombing.

At 6 p.m. on the evening of December 19, Japanese troops landed.

Blow to British

Domei

PENANG, December 8.—Penang is not by any means the most strategic point in Malai and no great battle was waged to bring about its fall, yet the story of the surrender of this island may well occupy an important place when the history of the Greater East Asia War comes to be written. It is a story of shameful cowardice, or how high British officials deserted their posts at the first sign of danger, and how the European civilians were evacuated at dead of night leaving the local population in chaos.

Perhaps more than in any other place in Malai, the manner of the fall of the island showed up the hollowness of British propaganda and exposed the truth that the British do not care if all Asiatics die as long as not a single Briton is imperilled.

When war broke out early in the morning of December 8, few in Penang were aware of it until the special newspaper editions carried the report of the landing on Kota Bharu, the raid on Singapore and the historic attack on Pearl Harbor. The sensation, as was only to be expected, was tremendous but beyond the policemen posted outside Japanese business premises and residences, there were no visible signs of a "war atmosphere." Long years of British propaganda extolling Malaya's strength had lulled the population, especially the European section of it, into such a state of smug complacency that they still refused to believe that the war could be brought to Penang.

Illusion Shattered

Within a week that fond illusion was shattered as Japanese bombers smashed shipping, and harbor and airdrome facilities, crushing resistance with no great difficulty. But more fatal to British prestige than the defeat in arms were the incredible war communiques issued by British Military Headquarters in Singapore and the even more incredible conduct of British officials.

As the air raids continued, the Chinese, Indians, Malayans and Eurasians panicked, but none to the extent the British officials panicked. The Resident Councillor moved his office from the waterfront to his house four miles away from the town, and the Chief Police Officer deserted his post, later, shamed into some semblance of manhood by the terrible disorder in the town, re-establishing his headquarters in a building in the residential area. In short, the two men who should have tried to maintain order and seen to the continued operation of vital public services were conspicuous by their absence. The other British officials were no better.

Last act of the British tragedy in Penang was enacted on the night of December 16, when the garrison evacuated and the population sneaked out on their heels, with no thought for the chaos they had left behind. Here it may be mentioned that in sharp contrast to this callous attitude, the Japanese military attempted to restore order in Penang even before they occupied it. In their daily flights over the island, the planes dropped thousands of pamphlets, warning looters to cease their plundering immediately. When the Japanese occupation troops set foot on Penang on December 19, they took effective measures to check the criminal elements and, what was equally important, arrange for sale of rice to the people.

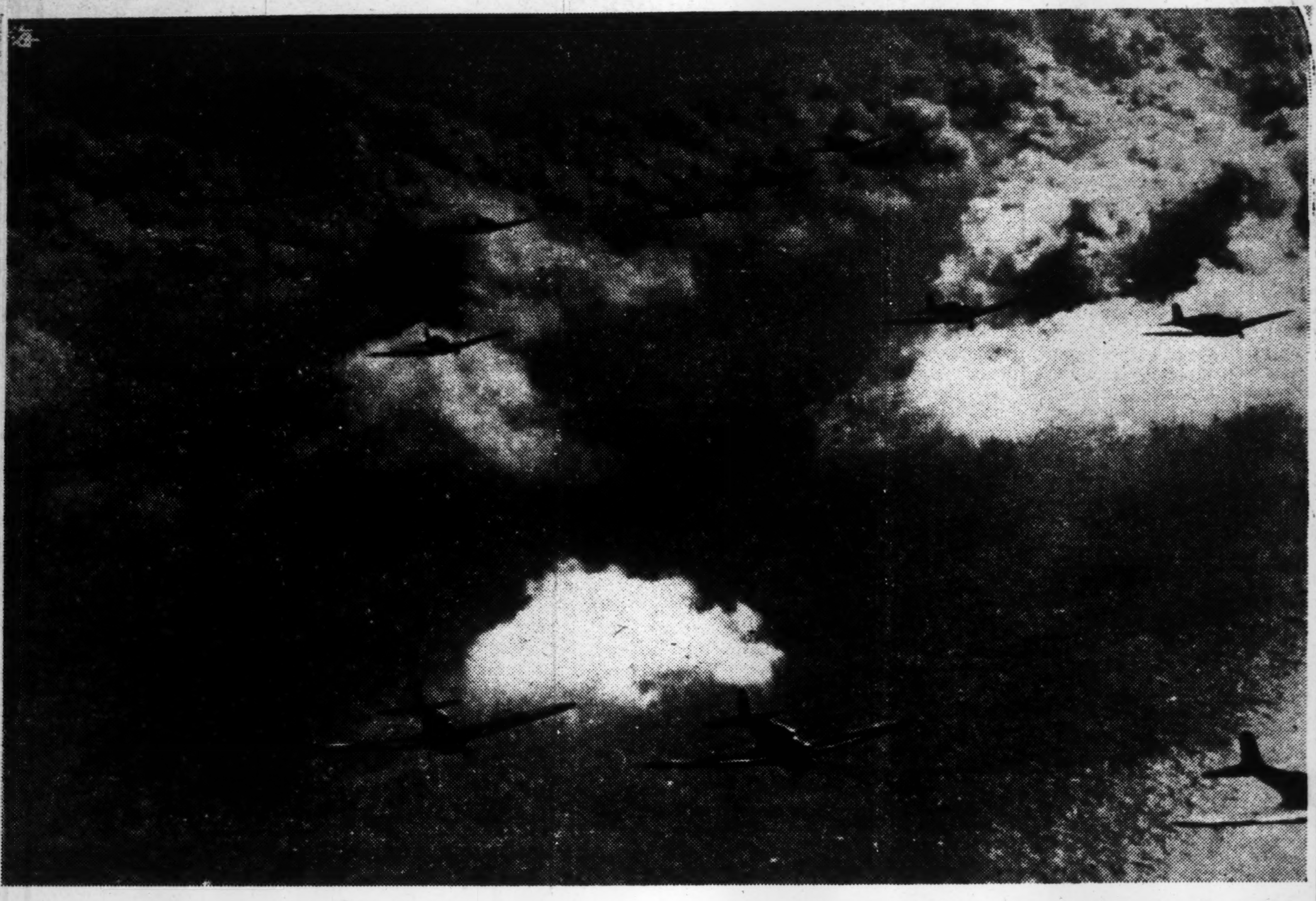
The measure of cooperation that the people of Penang have been and are giving to the Japanese Administration tells more eloquently than mere words the feelings of gratitude towards the men who came as conquerors and have remained as friends.

Agency to Promote Building of Shrine At Hongkong Formed

Domei

HONGKONG, December 13.—In order to assist the building of the Hongkong Shrine, an association "Hongkong Jinjya Hosankai" was founded at the Nippon Club at 10:30 a.m. today. Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, and many other officials were present at the opening ceremony. The ground for the new Shrine has already been decided and the priests too have arrived. Preparations for the construction of the Shrine are already in progress.

Sea Eagles on an Attack Flight



A formation of Imperial Navy fighter planes speed through fleecy clouds bound toward an enemy objective. Daring and invincible in combat, accurate and thorough in their demolition of hostile resistance, these warbirds of the Navy have proved big factors in Japan's present supremacy over East Asiatic skies. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Trade Leaders Hold Meeting; Renew Resolve

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment.

"I hope you will take back to your respective fields of endeavor today's glory and emotion so that the industrial and commercial quarters you represent may share them with you and together you all may put in your best for the strengthening of the nation's fighting power."

The meeting ended at 11:30 and the conferees were guests at the Premier's luncheon from noon.

Oath Adopted

The oath adopted by the conference and accepted by Premier Tojo was as follows:

"In the one year since we were granted the Imperial Rescript commanding us to defeat the United States and Britain, the foundations for the achievement of the great ideals pursued by the Japanese nation since its founding have been solidly laid by reason of His Imperial Majesty's August Virtues and by the valor and efficiency of our officers and men. The glory of the Throne has been carried far and wide and our arms have crushed the enemy in every direction.

"The enemy, however, are making frenzied efforts to increase their fighting strength for counter-offensives. In view of this circumstance, there is grave reponsibility on us who conduct the nation's industrial and economic activities to develop the total economic strength of our nation to the maximum extent so that the War of Greater East Asia may be brought to a successful consummation.

"We, who have inwardly feared that we have not been quite equal to the tremendous tasks on our shoulders, today have been profoundly moved by the honor done us by His Imperial Majesty in granting us an audience.

"We pledge, therefore, that, in return for the boundless benevolence of His Imperial Majesty, we will intensify our fighting spirit and do our utmost to serve His Imperial Majesty and State each in our respective fields of work under the guidance and incitement of the Government, so that the fighting strength of the nation may be enhanced and the finally victory won."

Express Resolve

After the conference, Mr. Yuki, on behalf of those who attended, told the press:

"We were greatly moved today by the mark of deep interest His Imperial Majesty takes in industrial activities, commanding us to wait upon His Imperial Majesty at the Palace.

"We have worked hard behind the lines in our respective fields of industry and trade ever since the outbreak of the China Affair and particularly since we went to war with the United States and Britain. The expansion of the theater of war and the rapid increase in consumption have made it imperative for us to redouble our efforts to build up the fighting strength of the nation. It is a tremendous task to send adequate supplies to our armed forces at the various fronts and to maintain the living of the people at home. The pledge we have made today expresses our resolve to fulfil our mission to the best of our ability. Having made this pledge, we must brace up for all-out and accelerated endeavors."

3 BRITISH TRANSPORTS SUNK OFF ENGLISH COAST

German Speed Boats Attack Convoy—2 More Believed Sent to Bottom

Domei

BERLIN, December 14.—German speed boats attacked a large group of British transports convoyed by a powerful destroyer unit off the eastern coast of England on Saturday evening and torpedoed three transports, it was announced by the German High Command today.

Three of the torpedoed transports totaling 9,000 tons were instantly sunk, while one oil tanker of 3,000 tons was set on fire.

Because of the interference by British destroyers, it was impossible to ascertain whether the remaining two torpedoed transports were sunk, but it is believed that they were sent to the bottom, the report explained. All the speed boats safely returned to their base.

Army Air Raid On Chittagong Fatal to Foe

(Continued from Page 1)

its line, bombed the enemy aerial bases at Tinsukia and Chittagong during the latter part of October. They also launched attacks since then on other enemy military facilities.

At length the enemy's huge transport fleet, filled to capacity with men and equipment, was discovered and attacked by the Army Eagles. The enemy, however, is still stubbornly planning counter attacks and persistently continuing their activity, so the Burma front must be constantly watched. Nevertheless on all occasions the Japanese side also takes the formation of nipping the enemy's advances in the bud. Furthermore, the Japanese Air Units bomb only the military facilities in their raids on India and are careful not to inflict damages on the Indian people.

44 Planes Are Destroyed In East New Guinea

(Continued from Page 1)

three B-17 enemy planes. Such brilliant results achieved at a time when Japan has entered into the second year of the War of Greater East Asia have enlivened the spirit of the Japanese on the one hand, while lowering that of the Americans on the other.

Buna is located in the northern administrative district of British New Guinea. Although it is a comparatively large port town, the population is small. With jungles and marshy regions surrounding Buna, malaria and other infectious diseases are rampant.

Honduras Passes Army Bill

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—The Congress of the Republic of Honduras, Central America, approved a bill for enforcing compulsory conscription today, it is reported from the United States.

His Majesty Honors Industrial Leaders

(Continued From Page 1)

undeveloped regions."

Kiyoshi Goko, President of the Mitsubishi Heavy-Industries, Ltd. stated: "I am deeply moved by the Imperial benevolence in granting the industrialists this unprecedented honor of an audience. At the meeting Premier Tojo has stated that time will be the decisive factor in the war. We too feel that the decisive period will be next year. Everyone taking part in industry is moved by today's honor. There is no doubt that this inspiration will show itself in each one's carrying out his duty. We are determined to drive forward."

Kanji Usami, President of the North China Railway Company said: "The mission of the North China Railway Company is to grasp the people's hearts and to have the Chinese people truly cooperate with the Japanese. It is our motto to realize this mission along the routes of transportation. It is our determination to answer the Imperial graciousness by working further for the development and progress of transportation in North China and to bring about a successful end to the war by the full cooperation of the Japanese and Chinese."

Takuichi Omura, President of the South Manchuria Railways stated: "I was overcome with trepidation at the honor of the Imperial audience. I never felt more strongly than now that we must share the responsibility with the Government in going through the greatly important situation. After I return to Manchoukuo I intend to tell every one of the 30,000,000 persons connected with industry of the Imperial graciousness and to bring about full results in the expansion and strengthening of production."

Kenji Kodama, President of the Central China Development Company spoke as follows:

"In the carrying through of this war Central China has the characteristic of being a production area. It is our greatest duty to maintain the products of supply. Japan and China are now working together and an economic system covering the whole of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is about to be established. We intend to work toward the goal of developing to the fullest transportation and underground resources. Of today's honor I can only say that I am determined to more than ever devote myself for the fulfillment of that goal."

Masatsune Ogura, President of the Wartime Finance Bank said:

"I am overcome with trepidation at this honor granted those connected with industry and economics. In learning His Imperial Majesty's will to further increase war power I realized the smallness of effort of those of us working for production on the home front. From this day I hope to further strengthen our desire to completely carry out our duties, and to drive forward for the increase and strengthening of production. For that it will not do for each individual to separate in his efforts. I intend to tell everyone of this day's honor and to foster a spirit to work together as one toward a purpose. As Premier Tojo has said, there has never been a period such as the present in which 'time' was as important and significant. 'Time' means 'now,' this important condition. To work through this period every kind of effort must be concentrated. Plans must immediately be put in motion. This is the most important thing at the present. With this idea I hope to concentrate all power toward driving forward the war."

Kanji Kato, President of the Uchihara Training Station of the Manchoukuo and Mongolia Development Youth Volunteer Corps, said:

"I am unworthy of speaking of today's honor. After my return I will tell everyone at the training station of today's inspiration and together with that inspiration drive forward to serve the nation through agriculture.

F.I.C. HOLDS TRADE PARLEY

Yoshizawa Meets Decoux to Discuss New Agreement

Domei

SAIGON, December 14.—To discuss important phases of trade and economic transactions which will serve as the basis for the Nippon-French Indo-China Economic Agreement for 1943, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Nipponese Ambassador to French Indo-China, and Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, held their first conference at the Governor-General's official residence at 7 p.m. today.

The parley was attended by economic experts representing the two countries, who are aiding Ambassador Yoshizawa and Governor-General Decoux to study ways and means for further promoting trade transactions between Nippon and French Indo-China.

British Freighter Salvaged at Shonan By Nippon Experts

Domei

SHONAN, December 14.—The 10,250 ton British freighter Talthybius which was sunk at the entrance of the Asahi Dock (formerly Empire Dock) in Shonan harbor by Nippon air units a short time before the fall of Singapore was successfully raised to the surface by Nippon salvagers on December 2. The crack salvagers, who are considered the world's best, relentlessly pushed forward their task night and day. As a result, they were able to complete blocking the holes on the ship's deck, caused by machine-gun bullets and bombs, according to schedule.

CHEKIANG-KIANGSI LINE IS REOPENED TO SERVICE

Mining Industry Expected to Be Greatly Aided With Completion of Work

Domei

KINHWA, Chekiang Province, December 15.—The inauguration ceremonies of the reconstructed railway line leading from here to certain outlying districts on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Line were held on Sunday at the Kinhwa Station in the presence of officials concerned from Shanghai and Hangchow.

This new opening is expected to help greatly in developing the mining industries in eastern Chekiang.

Since the completion of the operations of the Japanese Forces in Kinhwa and Lanchi areas in the summer of this year, reconstruction work has progressed rapidly under the full cooperation of organs concerned of both Japanese and Chinese. Already a large part of the railway transportation facilities in these districts has been repaired.

INITIAL CONSULAR PARLEY WILL BE HELD AT NANKING

Japanese Officials to China To Meet for Two-Day General Council

The first general meeting of Consuls-General and Consuls in Mengchiang, North China, and Central China since the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs will be held in Nanking for two consecutive days starting December 18, it was announced by Domei yesterday.

The meeting is believed to be of particular importance, as it will be the first parley of Nipponese diplomatic officials in China since the return to Nanking of Mamoru Shigemitsu, Nipponese Ambassador to Nanking.

Ambassador Shigemitsu has held comprehensive talks with Nipponese authorities in Tokyo following the creation of the new Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs regarding Nippon's policy toward China.

The forthcoming parley will be attended by Colonel Takeo Imai, research secretary of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs who will take with him special instructions of Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, it is understood.

PREMIER EXHORTS INDUSTRY HEADS

(Continued From Page 1)

power of the Empire.

I take this occasion to stress that every subject of the Empire should discard his old way of thinking and learn to think only in terms of the conduct of war.

Proper Thinking Urged

It is absolutely impossible for us to win final victory in this war upon the issue of which the rise or fall of our Empire hinges, if we should still keep on thinking in the way in which they are fought in normal times. It is only when the thought is ever present to us that we are engaged in a life-and-death struggle that it becomes possible for us to do what we considered impossible in peace time.

Let me touch on the goal of our movement to increase the fighting power of the Empire.

"This war is like no other for the reason that it is a succession of decisive battles. What must be done is to increase our fighting power in a way which will permit us to meet the needs of one after another of the decisive battles which forms the present war.

We have no use for a plan to increase productivity, however ideal, which will not increase our fighting power so that we may meet the needs of the decisive battles of today. At no time was time more important to us than it is today. I want the people to deal with matters in the way in which they should be handled while we are fighting this life-and-death war. When they are in this mood, it is possible to win in decisive battle as they came and emerge victorious from the war.

The Government is more firm in its resolution to proceed with the execution of the war than it was a year ago. It has determined to overcome whatever obstacles it may find itself confronted with and to defeat the enemies however strong by applying the total power of our Empire against them, thereby setting the Imperial mind at rest.

JUVENILE EXHIBIT HELD

3,500 Inventions on Display at Fine Arts Association

With view toward diffusing scientific knowledge among the nation's youths, an exhibition of juvenile inventions is now being held at the Fine Arts Association at Ueno, under the sponsorship of the Tokyo Municipality.

Displays total some 3,500 inventions, among which are 2,000 inventions from national school pupils; 360 from middle school students; and 540 from teachers.

The exhibition, which commenced from Monday, will be open to the public until December 21.

Chungking Transmits Photos

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—The United States State Department announced yesterday that the Communications Department of the Chungking regime has decided to commence electric photo transmission service between Chungking and Los Angeles beginning today, it is reported from Washington.

Donates to University

A sum of ¥300,000 was donated by the Takeda Chobei Company in Osaka to the Scientific Research Institute of the Osaka Imperial University.

READ

The Japan Times Weekly

Accurate and Well-Informed,
Easy-to-Read and Fully-Illustrated

It is the outstanding publication of its kind in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Why not add your name to the lengthy list of enthusiastic subscribers which includes leaders in all walks of life?

Out
Every THURSDAY

Price 40 sen

Stirring Life Story Of Tarozaemon Egawa, Coast Defender, Told

Serving Under Two Shoguns, Tarozaemon Egawa Was One of the Most Versatile Pioneers of National Defense That the Country Ever Had

In the meantime, Shuhan had also handed in a report to the Shogunate government, stressing the need of introducing Western artillery to the people. The Shogunate government, however, showed no interest and did not take up the matter.

When Tarozaemon's report came in, conference was opened to decide whether or not Tarozaemon's proposal should be accepted. Opinions varied. The opposing group was led by Yozo, who propounded that should Tarozaemon's idea be adopted, the Japanese people would only tend to become Westernized in every way.

Unable to come to a decision, the council finally called Tarozaemon to hear his direct opinion.

"Frankly speaking," Tarozaemon said, "our gunnery is incomparable to that of the West. I feel that if we want to improve Japan, we must take whatever that is good in foreign countries." The burning patriotism in Tarozaemon moved the government officials. Soon Shuhan Takashima was called from Nagasaki to Yedo.

Learnt Everything

Tarozaemon studied the art diligently from Shuhan and progressed rapidly. Within a few months, he learned everything there was to learn. One day his teacher told him to continue with his study alone, for there was nothing more to teach. Thereupon Tarozaemon asked permission of the Shogunate to take in pupils in gunnery.

On the very day he opened his school after having received permission, a messenger came from Lord Sanada of Shinano conveying his master's wish to see the new artillery method.

Tarozaemon immediately picked 15 of his best men and went to the Lord's mansion. Lord Sanada was deeply impressed by Tarozaemon's gunnery.

That night a samurai came to the practice hall.

"I am Kei Sakuma, a retainer of Lord Sanada of Shinano.

"Oh, you are Sakuma!" Tarozaemon exclaimed. Sakuma was a noted scholar known to many as Shozan.

"I have come to make a request of you. My master, Lord of Shinano, asks you to take me in as your pupil." Tarozaemon's eyes brightened. If such a pupil fine as Sakuma should come to his school, his gunnery would gain fame throughout Japan in no time.

Just as he had expected, people of various classes, even daimyos and scholars, rushed to his school, asking to be taken in as pupils. Among them were Tadanori Honda, Bankei Otsuki, Kogoro Katsura, Kiyotaka Kuroda, and Iwao Oyama, all of whom became famous in later years.

Yozo Torii was by no means happy to see Tarozaemon's rising popularity. He waited again for a chance to disgrace his enemy. However, Tarozaemon was too wise and alert this time to to be caught in his trap.

Seeing it impossible to trap Tarozaemon, Yozo victimized Shuhan Takashima on the ground that he was conspiring with some foreigners against the government.

Strange Ship

On a morning in April of the 2nd year of the Kaei era (1849) a strange ship appeared off Port Shimoda of Izu. The flag fluttering in the wind showed that it was an English ship. The town was in great excitement. A messenger was immediately sent to Yedo. The Shogunate too was surprised. After a conference, Tarozaemon was commissioned to drive the ship away from the port.

Tarozaemon rushed to Shimoda with his men. Soon he came to the sea of Shimoda. The blue water stretched out before him, and on it stood proudly the enormous English ship.

"Make ready!" Tarozaemon gave out the order.

"Yes, sir!" The men opened the baggages and what did they take out but beautiful exquisite gowns. Tarozaemon got into a brocaded hakama and an elaborately ornamented coat of arms. His men too were attired in new clothes. These had all been made for this important occassion.

The people thought it strange that the usual frugal Tarozaemon should dress so extravagantly and asked him for the reason. Tarozaemon smiled, saying, "It's foreigners that we have to talk with. We mustn't be insulted for having a poor appearance."

Some agreed with him, while others laughed at him as being over-anxious over nothing. As for the Shogunate, it refused to take up the matter.

"The Shogunate Government is sleeping. It can be so optimistic because it doesn't know the real state of the present world. I'll awaken the Shogunate yet. If it won't help me, I'll do it with my own strength." He resolved to defend the sea. This was in the 8th year of Tempo (1837) 17 years before Commodore Perry came to Uraga.

In the meantime, he closely associated with such scholars as Kazan Watanabe and Choei Takano, and learning the Dutch language, studied the military system, guns, and cannon of foreign countries

Survey

In January of the 10 years of Tempo, Tarozaemon was suddenly summoned by the Shogunate Government to make a survey of the Uraga coast. He was to collaborate with Yozo Torii, a scholar of Chinese and a noted hater of Western science. Torii was by no means happy to go with Tarozaemon, whom he called a lunatic worshipper of the West.

Torii's retainer, Kozo Ogasawara, encouraged his master saying that he would disgrace that conceited Tarozaemon. As he, Kozo, had once studied surveying in Matsumae, Ezo, he would make a splendid map and outwit Tarozaemon.

"If you succeed, you shall be highly rewarded, "Yozo seemed pleased.

Tarozaemon, on the other hand, carried no such vile thoughts. Only too glad to have the chance to serve his country, he went to Yozo to discuss the matter. The latter showed no sign of cooperating. Getting into a boat, he surveyed the coasts, disregarding the presence of Tarozaemon. Tarozaemon was worried, for Yozo's surveying was all wrong.

"May I suggest that . . ." Tarozaemon addressed Yozo.

"What do you want?" Yozo seemed ready to pick a quarrel.

"I see that you are surveying only the vicinity of the bay. Don't you think that you should survey farther out to sea in order to protect the bay?

"What do you mean?"

"Should an enemy ship appear, we must fire at it and drive it away. A fortress should be so constructed that not only can the coast be defended by it but cannon can be fired from it."

"I see."

"You are strengthening only the entrance of the bay. I was thinking that this might make it rather inconvenient to fire the cannon."

"I see."

Yozo only repeated "I see" to whatever Tarozaemon said.

"I See"

Some days passed. "I have finally finished a map. Let me show it to you." Yozo proudly laid a map before Tarozaemon.

Tarozaemon was stunned when he saw the map. Although the land and the sea were neatly drawn in red and blue, nothing was correct. The length of the sea coast was wrong, the depth of the sea was inaccurate.

"Well, this is. . . " Tarozaemon could say no more.

"How do you like it. Don't you think it's a fine work?"

"Let me tell you. We had to work pretty hard to make it so good." Kozo Ogasawara said elatedly from aside.

"I see." It was Tarozaemon's turn to give this response this time.

"After one is made, the rest ought to be easy. What do you say to a grand celebration today."

"Sorry. I must be going. So long." Tarozaemon rushed home. He felt uneasy. That map made by Kozo Ogasawara would be of no use when any enemy ship came around. It might even cause a mishap. For the sake of national defense the matter must not be left as it was.

"I must make a reliable map."' Tarozaemon told himself. He finally went to the Shogunate and asked that he be permitted to make a survey map, which permission he soon received.

Yozo was enraged when he heard of this. "Why don't you want to work with me? Do you think I am not good enough for you?"

"Oh, no it's not that," Tarozaemon appeased him. "If there were two maps, we can always take the good points of each. Let's each of us make a good reliable map and work for the nation's defense."

"Well, if that's what you think, I'm going to do as I please." Yozo left in a rage.

Starts Work

Tarozaemon immediately commenced his work. First of all, he asked Nagahide Takano to send some expert surveyors. Soon, Yataro Uchida and Kisaburo Okumura, pupils of Nagahide and Dutch scholars, came from Yedo.

They were all set to work when a messenger came from Yozo Torii, saying that Yozo wished to see Tarozaemon.

Upon seeing Tarozaemon, Yozo said that Kisaburo Okumura could not be allowed to make a survey, for as an officer in charge of the temples; Okumura should not meddle into other affairs. As a police officer, he, Yozo, could not overlook this violation of the law, and so Tarozaemon had better send Okumura back immediately to Yedo.

Tarozaemon implored that Okumura be allowed to do the survey work, for he had come all the way from Yedo with great hopes of serving his country. Besides, this surveying was not for his or Tarozaemon's sake but for that of the country.

Yozo, however, was stubborn, saying that a law was a law and nothing could be done about it, he refused to listen to Tarozaemon's earnest request.

Okumura was greatly disappointed, and Uchida sorely enraged. The latter wished to resort to arms but Tarozaemon calmly stopped him, saying that a fight now would only interrupt the survey work. Patience, that was what they must have. Tarozaemon patiently endured all the insults of Yozo.

Two Boats

In a while two boats were seen on the waters of Uraga. One belonged to Yozo Torii and the other to Tarozaemon. Although both were surveying the same place, both worked with entirely different attitudes, for in contrast to the great ernestness of Tarozaemon, Yozo had little or no sense of responsibility.

Consequently, the result of their work was again different. Anyone could tell at a glance that Tarozaemon's was the better and far more accurate.

Yozo resented that he was outdone by his opponent and waited for a chance to take revenge.

During that time, there was a society in Yedo called Shoshikai, which aimed at studying the Dutch language and investigating foreign countries. Among its members were Kazan Watanabe, Choei Takano, and Tarozaemon.

To strengthen the national defense, the society planned to open an uninhabited island and construct a battery there. Hearing of the society's plans, Yozo immediately reported of the matter to the Shogunate, slandering that the society had intentions of overthrowing the government.

Kazan, Choei, and Tarozaemon were soon imprisoned as rebels, but after an investigation, Tarozaemon with the other two was found innocent and was released. Choei and Kazan, however, committed suicide to show their resentment.

It was in September in the 11th year of the Tempo era. Tarozaemon was at his desk, absorbed in writing.

"What are you writing? A report? Yakuro Saito, who came to visit him, said from aside.

Gunnery

"You're right. I'm going to tell the Shogunate that we need a Western style of gunnery."

"Speaking of gunnery, I hear that Shuhan Takashima's gunnery technique is remarkable."

"That's it. He learned it from the Dutch. I think he's the best artillerist there is in Japan. I wrote in here too that the Shogunate should adopt Shuhan's artillery technique."

The gunnery practised in Japan at that time was the backward one of the Sengoku period. Seeing the sore need of a new system, Shuhan, who was fortunately living in Nagasaki, learned the art from a Dutch and succeeded in buying a large number of guns. He soon had 300 pupils under him, to whom he taught everything necessary in gunnery. Tarozaemon had wanted to call this Shuhan to Yedo.

In the middle of the nineteenth century foreign ships began to visit the coasts of Hokkaido, Kyushu, and Izu, frightening the people with their big guns. The Shogunate gave orders that the ships be driven away, but the country was without guns to compete with those on the ships.

The country was in urgent need of cannon and men to manipulate them. A man from Izu saw this need, and constructing cannon, taught men to handle them. He was Tarozaemon Egawa, the chief magistrate of Nirayama in Izu.

Tarozaemon was of Genji origin, his ancestor having been Yoshichika, the second son of Tsunemoto Minamoto. He was amazingly ingenious even as a child and frequently surprised his elders with remarkable pieces of metalwork which he made.

Wishing to raise him into a fine samurai, his father, Hidetaka, had him learn calligraphy under Beian Ichikawa, and painting under Buncho Tani, both of whom were known throughout Yedo as masters in their respective fields.

Yoshijiro, as Tarozaemon was called as a child, also had to undergo strict military training, and at thirteen he was already a skilled artist, calligrapher, and swordsman.

Winter in Nirayama was severe and the summer heat intense. However, Yoshijiro was never seen sitting beside a brazier.

Earnest Student

"Why don't you have fire in your room?" Someone asked. To this he responded, "I have to study. But the fire warms me and makes me feel drowsy. That is why I am keeping away from it."

Having studied with such earnestness he progressed with amazing speed. One day he went to his father and asked that he be sent to Yedo to practice fencing under Jumatsu Okada. The father was only too glad to grant the wish.

Yoshijiro went about his training with vigor. He gladly went through the bitter mid-winter exercises, for he knew well that the harder the work, the stronger would he become physically and mentally.

Yet, there was a student in the same school, who was at the training hall even earlier than Yoshijiro every morning, and who was unequalled by any one in fencing. He was Yakuro Saito, the best pupil of the Okada Training Hall.

Soon, Yoshijiro and Yakuro were fast friends. They discussed everything, from fencing to politics and promised each other to work together for the country.

"If we work together, we have nothing to fear. You have brains, while I have strength," Yakuro said rolling his sleeves and showing his muscular arms.

Tragedy

Later, when Yoshijiro became the chief magistrate of Nirayama, Yakuro rushed there to assist him.

When Yoshijiro was 21 years of age, tragedy befell on the Egawa home. Yoshijiro's elder brother, Hidetora passed away.

Yoshijiro, who was very fond of his brother, could not suppress his sorrow. He diligently copied the Saddharma Pundarika Sutra, made a statuette of Buddha, and offering them to the altar, wept before the ashes of his brother.

Seeing the lamenting Yoshijiro, his father admonished him. "When did you ever become such a weakling? Your crying will not revive your brother. This is not time to be crying. Don't you know that foreign ships are roaming about in the near seas? What will happen to Japan? Have you no thought of the danger your country is in? I wanted you to become a true samurai. What were all your studyings and those military trainings for?" Tears were shining in the father's eyes.

Yoshijiro realized his mistaken attitude, and from that day he was again the vigorous Yoshijiro, nay the full grown Tarozaemon Hidetatsu Egawa, awakened to the danger of his country and strongly resolved to defend it. At 35 years of age, in the 6th year of the Tempo era (1835), he became the chief magistrate of Nirayama.

He proved himself a worthy magistrate. Making an inspection tour throughout his territory, he had roads and bridges repaired, and irrigation made to ease the work of the farmers.

Defense Problem

He toured around the coast of Izu and saw that that province surrounded on three sides by water was in urgent need of defense. He immediately reported the matter to the Shogunate, explaining the geographical features of Izu and stressing that should anyone like Napoleon attack Izu, that place had no way of defending itself.

He further asserted that forts alone would not be enough. The country needed warships, and warships they should be instead of the flimsy ones which the Shogunate had till then. Guns and cannon were indispensable if the country wished to remain in peace.

"Three different kinds of cannon should be constructed," he wrote, "namely, cannon to destroy castles, those for sea battles, and those for land battles. The barrel of the first should be constructed long, those for land battles be made short, and those for sea battles be made in medium length."

150,000 Men

When everyone was ready, Tarozaemon led his men to the vessel and asked to be taken to the captain of the ship.

"May I ask your position?" the mate said.

"Position? What do you mean?"

"Well, there must be all kinds of officials of different positions in the Shogunate government. Anyone in a low position cannot very well see the captain, you see."

"I see. Well, I am the head of 150,000 men."

"What? One hundred and 50 thousand men? Please, please feel free to see the captain. Let me guide you." The mate guided Tarozaemon with all reverence. Nirayama, of which Tarozaemon was the governor, had a population of 150,000.

Upon being taken to the captain, Tarozaemon said firmly that he wished to convey the Shogunate's words.

"You may refill coal and water. But you must not remain long in Shimoda."

"Why not? The ships of every nation in the world are free to go into any port for trading purposes," the captain said.

"Well, I don't know about foreign countries. But in our country, the people are strictly forbidden to trade with foreigners. And so I feel it best for you to leave within tomorrow. If you insist on staying, then we shall see . ." With this Tarozaemon glared into the other's face.

"Till tomorrow, I will not have anyone lay a finger on your boat," Tarozaemon continued. "But what happens after tomorrow, the Shogunate will hold no responsibility."

"Now, now, wait a minute. You see, I er . . " The captain tried to say something but was abruptly stopped.

"That Is All"

"I need not hear your answer. All I have said is that you must go within tomorrow. That is all." Then leaving the captain, who still seemed to wish to say something, Tarozaemon got into the boat. The 200 British soldiers stood at attention as the Japanese spokesman passed by.

"Do you think the English vessel would leave?" Someone asked Tarozaemon anxiously.

"To be sure, it will." Was the confident reply.

"And if it does not leave?"

"It will." Tarozaemon answered distinstly.

The following morning, the ship that had anchored in the port for seven days, causing great anxiety to the people, left hurriedly, puffing dark smoke into the sky.

Tarozaemon secretly heaved a sigh of relief. To prepare for the worst, he had a cannon hidden in the mountain. He was resolved to drive the ship out by all means to uphold the honor of his country.

"Good work." The Shogun praised him highly.

"May I make a request?" Tarozaemon said in answer to the praise. "I feel that samurai alone is not enough when the country faces danger as it has recently. Everyone should be so trained that he can fight the enemy. For this purpose, may I say that we need farmer-soldiers?"

Farmer-Soldiers

"By farmer-soldiers, do you mean to say that we must let the farmers become soldiers?"

"That is just what I mean. Let the farmers, the merchants, and everybody defend the country. To enable anyone to defend the country when necessay, I ask you to establish the farmer-soldier system." Although many were in favor of this idea, there were even more opposing it, and the matter had to be dropped.

Some time later an old man came to Tarozaemon's mansion in Nirayama.

"Teacher!" Tarozaemon rushed him and held his hands. Taking the old man into the main room, he bowed respectfully and extended his greetings. Tears brimmed in the old man's eyes. He was Shuhan Takashima, who after a thorough investigation had finally been released from imprisonment. Tarozaemon's joy at being able to see his teacher again was boundless.

After talking of past happenings, Shuhan expressed his wish to see how much Tarozoemon had advanced in artillery.

"Why, certainly." Tarozaemon was only too glad to show his skill to his teacher. "I shall be ready in a few minutes.

In a while Tarozaemon, attired in a coat of arms, came to lead Shuhan to where his pupils were gathered.

"Everyone do your best. We are showing our skill to Takashima Sensei."

"Yes, sir." The pupils looked determined.

With the command they took their respective position and moved as alertly and orderly as a watch. In the short time that Shuhan was away, the men had made amazing progress.

"Splendid! I have never thought that they would make this much progress." Shuhan was beaming with joy.

"We owe all this to you, Sensei." Tarozaemon's voice was shaking with emotion.

Better Cannon

That night, laying a plan of a cannon before his teacher, Tarozaemon confided to him that he wished to make a cannon even better than that of the West. The teacher encouraged him, promising him the fullest support.

Some time later, Tarozaemon constructed a reverberatory furnace to make cannon. To conceal it from the eyes of foreigners, he had it built some two kilometers away from his mansion.

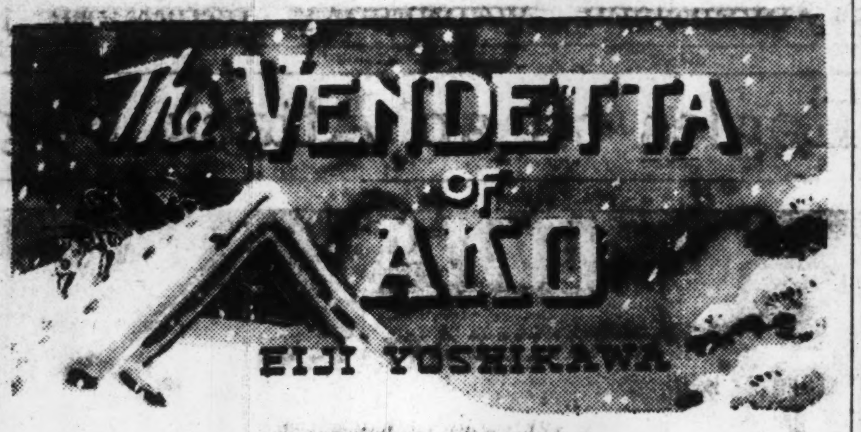
The furnace was 16 feet 4 inches in width, 18 feet 5 inches long, 52 feet high, and the fire-proof bricks were made so strong that they could stand heat as high as 1,700 degrees. How he was able to invent such bricks at that time when science was very little advanced still remains a mystery.

He not only made cannon but explosives as well. The fortress off Shinagawa, which was made to prevent foreign ships from entering Tokyo Bay was also due to his efforts.

The reverberatory furnace was completed in the 5th year of the Ansei era (1822). Unfortunately, Tarozaemon died on January 16 of the 2nd year of the same era, three years before the furnace was completed.

"Even if I die, please give your best to your country." These were his last words to Yakuro. He was 55 years of age at the time of his death. He now reposes, well content he had served his country in many ways, in his grave at the Honryuji Temple in Nirayama.

(Translated By M. Tanaka, from "Wareta no Ijin")



The VENDETTA OF AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Choei Jonan
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

What Happened Before

On the 14th day of the third month of the 14th year of Genroku (1701), Lord Asano Takumi-no-kami is sentenced to instant seppuku (suicide by disembowelment) for having attacked Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke at Court during his term of office as entertainer of the Imperial envoys. Gengoemon Kataoka, Lord Asano's retainer at Yedo, at once sends Tozaemon Hayami and Sanpei Kayano with a message to Ako to inform Kuranosuke Oishi, the Chief Retainer, of the event. The messengers arrive on the outskirts of Ako early in the morning after four and a half days of incessant travelling, when they are seen by Kampei Yokogawa, the sentry at Wakiyama above Ako, Kampei rushes down the hill to report to Oishi. He arrives at the gates a few minutes after the messengers have gone in.

Chapter 30

Kuranosuke

It was unusual for the Chief Retainer to be up so early. The doors of his room were open, the main house as well as the reception-room was cleanly swept, and the gates in front of the mansion were thrown wide open.

Tozaemon Hayami and Sanpei Kayano, who had left Yedo late in the afternoon of the fourteenth, and travelled 175 ri without rest and without sleep, had just arrived.

It was about four in the morning. They had covered that formidable distance in four and a half days. The two of them were more dead than alive.

A few minutes before the palanquins had arrived, a forerunner had come panting to the gates, knocked thunderously on it, and shouted out.

"Messengers from Yedo are arriving!"

The alarmed household had been waiting with beating hearts for the arrival of the messengers. In the kitchen busy hands were preparing a hot meal for the messengers, and at the doorway Oishi's wife Oriku, his son Chikara, and some servants were anxiously waiting.

"Why, if it isn't Master Hayami and Master Kayano! " exclaimed Chikara as he recognized the messengers in the palanquins. Willing hands lifted them up, and removed their dusty sandals from their aching feet. Medicinal hot water was given to them, and they were carried across the threshold. But Oishi was nowhere to be seen.

"It is an unwarranted honor," gasped Tozaemon to Chikara, as the latter supported him with a strong arm round him. His legs could hardly bear his own weight, but he preferred to enter the house unaided.

The younger Kayano, however was unable to stand. A servant carried him to the guest-room, and gently placed him on the mats. Kayano gasped in relief as he felt the cool mats beneath his overfatigued body, and almost fainted on the spot.

Tozaemon glanced anxiously at Sanpei, and said in a purposely loud voice.

"May we be permitted to see the Chief Retainer?"

"Yes, he is waiting for you in the writing-room,' said Oriku gently.

Sanpei jerked himself erect as though he had been stung. Taking out the bodkin from his sword-sheath he combed his dishevelled hair, and straightened out the creases on his lapels.

"Let us go and meet him," he said for the first time.

The writing-room was cool and quiet. The two messengers almost tip-toed to the room, and when they saw Kuranosuke Oishi's stern, immovable countenance, they drew in their breaths sharply, unable to speak.

Kuranosuke glanced at them, but not a muscle twitchde in his face.

"Explain," he said quietly, "and omit superfluities."

"On the fourteenth of this month, our Lord was guilty of inflicting a sword wound on another while at Court. The details are in this document by Master Gengoemon Kataoka. We left immediately after the incident, and know nothing of the results of the judgment passed on our Lord. Later messengers will report on subsequent events." Tozaemon answered steadily, and held out the document given to him by Kataoka.

Oishi took the document and began to read it. His face turned paler with each line he perused, but neither Tozaemon nor Sanpei could detect any signs of the tumultuous emotions that must be raging beneath his calm, sturdy exterior.

"U'm," groaned Oishi beneath his breath as he finished the document. And that was all. He turned his eyes, eyes shaded by thick, dark brows, toward the garden. The chirruping of birds heralded the approach of dawn.

There was a huge cherry tree in the garden, and a branch from this, thickly clustered with blossoms, thrust itself almost into the room from under the eaves. The cherry tree was Oishi's favorite, but this morning it seemed to his agonized eyes that the gayly smiling petals were leering at him, jeering, mocking, as though scorning the puny strength of man.

"Thank you for all your trouble. Retire, and rest well," said Oishi to the two tired men, and rising to his feet, walked away to his own room.

Oishi had his breakfast with his family, and when the castle bell tolled out the sixth hour (five a.m.), he was already stepping over the threshold, clad in formal attire, and seen off by Chikara and Oriku.

Beside the gateway stood a huge warrior, shifting his weight from one foot to the other, as though uncertain what to do. Catching sight of Oishi, the warrior agitatedly saluted.

Oishi glanced at him disapprovingly.

"Are you not Yokogawa?" he snapped out.

"Yes. . ."

"Why did you come down from the hill?"

"I caught sight of lights from my post on Wakiyama. The lights were those of fast-moving palanquins which crossed the Chigusa river and entered the castle-town. I rushed to inform you, but on my arrival I was told by Master Chikara that the palanquins were those of messengers from Yedo, where our Lord had attacked another with his sword while at Court. The thought of your suffering at hearing this sad news, and of the consternation of the whole clan, temporarily paralyzed me. That was why I was standing here by the gates when you saw me."

"Are you not the sentry of Wakiyama, to guard the salt-burning sheds?" asked Oishi coldly.

"Yes . . "

"Then why did you leave your post without permission? During times of emergency it is all the more important and necessary that everyone should stick to his post. Return at once!"

Oishi's tones were harsh. They grated unpleasantly on the ears of even Chikara and Oriku. The servants nearby cringed as though they themselves were being reprimanded. Yokogawa turned round, and hastened back almost as speedily as he had come.

Within less than two hours all the clan samurai received orders to assemble at the Castle. The astonished samurai thrust their swords into their girdles, and hastened to Kariya Castle. Including those on duty at distant posts, the clan samurai numbered two hundred odd.

The palanquin-bearers had talked freely, and there was not a single townsman who had not heard of the incident at the Yedo Court.

The samurai, when they heard the news, had instinctively thought of war. But the townsmen were concerned only about their property and money.

"If the clan's land is confiscated, what will become of our clan notes?" they asked among themselves.

"If the land is confiscated, our notes go with it," wailed the more pessimistic of them.

Torn with anxiety, the townsmen and farmers stopped their work, and tried to interview the town elder, but being unable to obtain admittance, they collected in groups at all the street corners, talking wildly, gesticulating, fanning their own fears into a flame of panic.

Several hundreds of them made their way to the clan notes transaction office, bent on receiving solid gold for their clan notes.

"Change our notes for gold!" they shouted.

"What's going to become of our notes!"

"Change our notes for money!"

The uproar increased, and more men gathered round the office. But the officials in charge had been summoned to the Castle, and the doors were shut. The panic-stricken crowd surged against the walls of the office, trying to open the doors by sheer force, little realizing the futility of their wild, unreasonable actions. Stones and clods of earth flew through the air and thudded against the walls of the house.

"Give us money!"

"Change our notes for gold!"

The flames of panic raged higher, fiercer in the fear-crazed mob, and threatened at any moment to envelope the whole town in a gigantic conflagration.

(To Be Continued)

Greatness of Loyalist, Shoin Yoshida, Recalled By Anecdote of Beauty

Japan Is Prolific in Anecdotes Relating to the Achievements of Her Great Men, and Their Preservation Is Due to the National Reverence of the Past

One day Shoin Yoshida, the noted patriot and scholar of the Tokugawa Shogunate, went to visit his uncle, the Reverend Chikuin, at the Suisenji Temple in Kamakura. When dinner was served to him, before taking the chopsticks, he reverently bowed as though he was paying his respect to someone far away.

"Who are you bowing to," the Reverend asked.

"Today is the anniversary of my late Lord's death," Shoin answered quietly, his voice hardly audible, so absorbed was he in thought.

After Shoin left the temple, the Reverend assembled his disciples. "That young man, Daijiro (as Shoin was commonly called), will certainly turn out to be someone in the future. Man should never forget his past. That young man has remembered the anniversary of his former lord even while away from his hometown, and has paid his respects before his meal. You should all be like him."

• • •

The Considerate Woman

It was a cold winter night in 1916. Shoshu Horiuchi, who ran a private school in Fujieda-machi in Shizuoka Prefecture, was passing a narrow lane on his way home. Suddenly he saw someone moving in the dark. It was an old woman hitting a nail into the wall. He approached her and saw that she was the mother of Itaro Nakagawa, a mat-maker living in the neighborhood.

"What has happened?" Horiuchi inquired her.

The old woman bowed politely. "This is such a narrow road," she said. "I was making way for another passer-by, when I tore my clothes with this nail. I was afraid that someone else would get into the same trouble, so I hurried home to get this hammer."

The nail had loosened out from the old wall and had been sticking out. Instead of being enraged at her calamity, she had thought of others and had gone all the way home in the dark to get the hammer. The trouble she had gone through might not be much, but struck by her thoughtfulness and kindness, Horiuchi reverently bowed to her in his heart.

• • •

The Artisans Abroad

In the spring of 1935, an exquisite tea-room representing the essence of Japanese architecture was built in the Swedish National Museum by two carpenters who were called from Nippon for that purpose.

The opening ceremony of the tea-room was honored by the presence of the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden. The two carpenters too, who had put their heart and soul into their work, keeping away from drink which they loved much, were received in audience in their carpenter's outfit by Their Highnesses.

At the ceremony, the head of the museum proposed that as Japanese carpentry tools were so rare and new in that country, the museum would like to buy them to show to the people, adding that the authorities were willing to pay any amount.

He had expected a ready answer from the carpenters, for the bargain seemed quite fair. However, the carpenters straightened themselves and said firmly, "To the Japanese artisan the tool is his soul. We cannot sell even a chisel for money. But as a gift, we will gladly give you all."

All those attending the ceremony were said to have been greatly impressed by the spirit of the Japanese artisans.

(Translated By M. Tanaka, from "Kingu")

NEW BODY WILL SPUR MUNITIONS INDUSTRY

Chemical Control Association Will Shortly Start Activities To Promote Industry

With the completion of the selection of officials, the Chemical Industry Control Association, which is responsible for the promotion of Japan's munitions and other industries announced, in the name of the president, on December 12 the organization of the association.

According to the announcement, the association is to have two bureaus, seven departments, 15 subdepartments and 32 sections.

At the same time, the president of the association made public the informal appointment of Vice-Admiral Hajime Kishi, of the Naval Construction Corps, as the chief secretary, Major-General Shigekatsu Ikuta as the chief of the nitric acid department, and Ko Katura, director of the Japan Soda Company, as the chief of the labor department of the general affairs bureau of the association. The association is now awaiting the approval of the Government for the formal appointment of these officials.

According to the Nippon Sangyo, the Chemical Industry Control Association is expected to shortly start the following activities:

1. Efforts shall be exercised for the speedy establishment of the system to control the sulphuric acid industry, the nitric acid industry, the oxygen industry and the organic compounds industries.

2. A control company each shall be established to control the distribution of sulphuric acid and organic compounds.

3. A control company shall not be authorized to engage in business transactions. In order to compensate for possible inconveniences arising from the special nature of any control company, each control association shall be provided with an understructure to engage in the distribution of the articles under its control.

4. In keeping with the plan of the military authorities for the adjustment of production and distribution of important materials, the association will work in strict accordance with the policy of the military authorities.

5. The association will establish a technical section and through it make use of the services of first rate engineers of various companies engaged in different branches of the chemical industry.

INCREASE IS EXPECTED IN TAIWAN RICE CROP

4,550,000 Koku Likely to Be Harvested for Second Season This Year

The Taiwan rice crop for the second rice season this year is expected to reach 4,550,000 koku, showing an increase of 340,000 koku over the corresponding rice season last year, says Domei.

According to Saturday's announcement by the Foodstuff Bureau of the Government-General of Taiwan, the rice harvest for the second rice season, which is now nearing its end, will be as follows:

	Koku
Horai rice	2,923,374
Native rice	1,397,642
Maru-urichi	87,276
Naga-urichi	38,302
Up-land rice	105,152
Total	4,553,746

The satisfactory result obtained is attributable to the long spell of favorable weather which amply compensated for the damage done to the rice fields in some parts of the islands by the two storms which visited the island soon after replanting.

JAVA ESTABLISHES FIRM TO CONTROL REAL ESTATE

Given Wide Scope of Powers To Maintain Fair Prices In Property

Domei

DYA-KARTA (Batavia), December 11.—To maintain fair and reasonable prices of real estates and other immovable property in Java through the proper utilization and preservation of such assets, the Immovable Property Management Corporation has started its business at its headquarters here.

The corporation was established by the Japanese Military Administration in Java under the provisions of a special decree issued on November 10.

As the initial business, the corporation will supervise the preservation and maintenance of buildings without owners as well as enemy property, and has so far started the management of more than 3,000 houses.

The activities of the new corporation also include the sale, purchase and renting of real estates as well as the extension of loans against real estates.

It is understood that the corporation will soon commence its branches at principal cities in the island, including Surabaya, Bandoeng, Semarang and Jogjakarta.

Preparing Vaccines....II

The various vaccines in use are prepared on very similar lines. The selected organism is cultivated usually on a solid substratum, under optimum conditions for the particular period which will give the maximum development, and the resulting growth is emulsified in normal saline solution. In the course of various processes in the preparation of the disease-combatting agents, the organism in question is constantly observed under the microscope for appropriate control. This has been reduced to mere routine as the picture above suggests.

JAPANESE PIONEERS DEVELOPED P.I. HEMP

Remarkable Strides Taken by Industry Centered Around Davao Due Entirely to Them

Production of hemp in the Philippines is now centered in and around Davao on the Island of Mindanao, and it is particularly worthy of notice that this industry has taken such remarkable strides of late years, thanks to the painstaking efforts put forth by Japanese enterprisers for a long number of years, that the port of Davao was open to foreign commerce in 1926, states a Tokyo Shimbun correspondent in a recent dispatch from somewhere in the Philippines.

The dispatch reveals the following circumstances obtaining in the hemp industry in the Phillppines:

"At the present time there are 39 Japanese concerns, including the Ota Kogyo Company and the Furukawa Takushoku Company, all engaged in the development of the hemp industry in and around Davao, and their investments in abaca plantations are estimated to total 33,000,000 pesos.

"Looking out of a window, I saw before me a broad stretch of terraced plantations of abaca neatly cultivated up to hill-tops. I was simply struck with this inspiring sight which I thought could have been realized only by the sweat of the brows of the industrious Japanese pioneers.

Abaca Thriving

"I sallied forth out into the abaca plantations together with a guide. There I saw the thriving abaca plants, which yield the fiber of hemp, dotting the farm like a checkered board. Then I was ushered into a mill located on the farm, where I saw the impressive scene of hemp streaming down a set of roaring machines. In the godown I saw an immense stock of hemp piled to capacity of the house.

"Recalling the efforts of the Japanese pioneers for the development of the hemp industry in the Philippines, Asakichi Tsutaya, managing director of the Furukawa Takushoku Company, gave a brief history of his business as follows:

"'It was in 1919 that the Philippines Government promulgated a land-lease law and protests were voiced against this by the Japanese residing in the Philippines, since the tracts of land they were working on were affected, for, it was quite evident that the enforcement of this law had been motivated out of prejudice on the part of the Americans as they became envious of the prosperous trade enjoyed by Japanese interests. Now that this trouble has been dispelled, thanks to the occupation of the entire Philippine Islands by the Japanese Forces, we are privileged to proceed with the development of the hemp industry as freely as our fancy dictates.'"

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	101.30	— 0.30
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	75.30	— 0.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	74.90	— 0.70
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

REACTION DEVELOPS TO RIG-UP OF MART

Floor Sentiment Soft Following Easing of High-Priced Stocks

Reflecting the gradual liquidation of the forcibly rigged-up holdings, the Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to soften and several high priced wares sustained reactional losses yesterday.

In the long-term section, for instance, Tokyo Wire Rope slipped to ¥136.10, Asahi Glass to ¥96.70, and Niigata Iron Works to ¥108.50, respectively losing ¥1.90, ¥1.00 and ¥1.90, whereas Ina Electric Railways continued to register an impressive gain of ¥6.00 and its new of ¥2.60.

The short-term section and the spot market were sluggish, and Tokyo Exchange, new, and Osaka Exchange, new lost fractions.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery—		
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb
Kanebo Spinning (50)	128.8	128.8	128.9
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	78.0	79.0	....
Teikoku Rayon (50)	76.0	74.8	75.2
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	67.4	68.0	68.5
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	72.8	73.0	74.3
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	94.8	95.3	95.9
Showa Elec Ind (50)	76.6	77.2	77.9
Japan Nitrogen 50)	73.3	74.2	74.9

Second Section

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb
N. Y. K. (50)	90.1	90.6	90.2
O. S. K. (50)	84.1	83.1	84.2
Toyo Steamship (50)	68.3	68.0	65.5
Nissan Steamship (50)	59.9	59.9	60.0
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	89.4	90.1	90.3
Ishihara Ind (50)	66.2	66.9	67.0

Third Section

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	99.9	100.2	100.1
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	125.7	126.0	123.8
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.5	67.1	67.9
Japan Beer (50)	100.0	....	98.0
Tropical Ind (42½)	41.5	42.0	42.4
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	44.3	44.7	45.1
Asahi Glass (50)	96.7	96.0	96.7
Toa Tobacco (50)	102.6	102.5	101.1
Manchou Tobacco (50)	92.3	92.5	91.6

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	101.1	2.3	0.1	101.3
N. Y. K., new	74.7	5.5	4.5	75.3
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	89.0	9.4	8.8	89.4
Kanebo Spin. new	75.0	5.3	4.4	74.9
Teikoku Rayon, new	66.4	6.9	6.1	66.7
Hitachi Iron Works	85.1	5.5	5.0	85.1
Osaka Exch. new	52.3	3.6	2.2	52.6
Japan Steel Tube	67.4	7.5	6.6	67.0
Japan Oil	73.4	4.0	3.4	73.8
S. M. R.	72.7	2.7	2.5	72.6
N. Y. K., old	89.8	90.1	29.8	89.9
Hokkaido Coal	73.1	3.3	2.9	72.9
Kanebo Spin. old	127.7	8.0	7.3	128.0
Toyo Rayon, new	54.0	4.3	4.0	54.1
Kokura Iron Works	52.8	2.9	2.6	52.6
Japan Beer, new	44.5	4.7	4.5	44.6
Japan Sugar, new	....	66.8	66.5	....
Ensuiko Sugar	61.3	1.3	1.1	61.0
Japan Mining	61.1	1.2	1.1	61.0

Bill Clearings

December 15

(¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	330,620	171,708
Balance	61,268	30,205

MANCHOU WILL PUSH INTERNAL MIGRATION

Decides on Second Five-Year Plan—50,000 Peasants to Be Sent to Remote Regions

In close cooperation with the Japanese Government, which is exercising strenuous efforts to speed up the agricultural development of Manchoukuo by sending Japanese and Chosenese peasants to various districts of that country, the Manchoukuo Government has established the second five-year plan for internal emigration in accordance with the decisions reached at the conference of the Boards of National Affairs held on December 2 and at the councillors' conference held on December, 10, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The gist of the second five-year internal emigration plan, as published by the Manchoukuo Government on Saturday last is as follows:

1. The policy of the authorities—The second five-year plan for internal emigration is aimed at the speedy development of the agricultural resources in the country in order to meet the demand of the times.

2. In order to realize the purpose stated above, the Manchoukuo Government, in the five years beginning the 9th year of Kangteh is scheduled to send about 50,000 native peasants to remoter regions in the country where there is an endless area of fertile land awaiting cultivation. These native peasants shall receive necessary subsidies from the Government.

3. The seats of their settlements as a rule shall be selected in their native provinces. In case of necessity, however, they may be sent to other provinces.

4. The internal emigrants shall be selected from among the native peasants of good character in order to assure the success anticipated.

5. The Government will give the peasants necessary assistance to facilitate the establishment of their settlements, help them in stabilizing their living, and extend every advice to them concerning the management of their farms.

6. The amount of subsidies and other aid to be extended to the emigrants shall be adjusted in consideration of the geographical and other conditions of their settlements. In case of natural calamities pecuniary aid will be extended to the sufferers.

Chinese Given Relief

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 13.—In a statement on the activities of the National Relief Commission during the current fiscal year, Chen Tehkwang, Chairman of the Commission, declared that for three years the Commission has appropriated funds to provincial and municipal relief organizations for the prevention of floods and the relief of the poor.

C.R.B. Sets Up Exchange Body

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 13.—To facilitate remittances abroad following the resumption of international trade in the Greater East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Central Reserve Bank of China has decided to establish a Bureau for Foreign Exchange.

DEMAND INCREASES FOR SPOT RAW SILK

Record-Breaking Sales Made Last Week—New Uses for Raw Silk Being Studied

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

YOKOHAMA, December 14.—The demand for spot raw silk did not abate, but on the contrary even rose last week, resulting in a record-breaking turnover of more than 1,000 bales on Tuesday and a steady advance in the prices over the week, which closed with new highs, or at ¥1,645 for white 13/15 deniers, grade D, at ¥1,615 for white 20/22 deniers, grade A, and at ¥1,650 for yellow 20/22 deniers, grade A.

Business was limited to export silk, which could be traded freely, while home use silk was controlled as to price. In fact, export silk has been appreciating daily these two months under free and brisk trading and is priced now considerably above the official prices of home use silk, test A, by ¥180 for white 20/22 deniers, ¥192 for yellow 20/22 deniers and ¥150 for white 13/15 deniers, all of grade D.

Greater quietness than before prevailed in the futures market last week, when business was restricted to liquidation, with the price for current-month delivery stationary at ¥15.99, only 1 sen under the officially fixed figure of ¥16, which is equivalent to a price ¥55 lower than the spot price, leaving little room for speculation. Moreover, the actual goods to be delivered for the current month were so short as to compel settlements possibly by a compromise before the month-end.

Condition of Distribution

The condition of reception and distribution of raw silk in Yokohama and Kobe during the first ten days of December was bullish as may be noted from the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild returns, which give the total arrivals at both ports for the period as 9,841½ bales and the total reshipments to the interior as 7,061 bales, the stocks brought forward to December 11 being only 10,001 bales.

Raw silk has undergone an amazing change from an international trade commodity into an article most indispensable for home use in the place of other textile materials, which are in great dearth, as a result of the war. For this, all branches of the raw silk industry have had to be reorganized, and one of the chief aims must be the making from raw silk of a national wearing material strong, cheap and practical, as the Nippon Sangyo Keizai rightly says. It is no easy matter, however, to reform the technique and the structure with a long history, unless by a study of many subjects and by overcoming great obstacles. Yet there are high hopes of success, as Agriculture and Forestry Minister Ino pointed out recently. It would not be so hard to improve the quality of raw silk so much as the state needs through the technical skill of sericulturists.

Technically, it is most important to produce in Japan, 13/15 deniers as hitherto exported to America for stockings are quite useless, and fortunately, the size can now be changed into 20/22, 41/43, and even 62/64 deniers.

Second Question

The second question is how to obtain a short fiber as substitute for wool. In this, some Aichi and Gumma prefectural men have been technically successful, and the trial products from a certain Aichi company have been exhibited at the Mitsukoshi, Tokyo and found very excellent. There are woollen-silk and sieve silk to be produced for practical purposes, too. A common question of all these new practical products is how to cheapen their prices, for which cocoon prices and the cost of their production will have to be reduced. This is a question to be yet solved.

The spinning of silk with wool, cotton or staple fiber is another subject of study, which is making steady progress. The direct weaving of mulberry barks is another success, and the product is so strong and cheap as to be hoped to be used practically by laborers. The paper proceeds to speak of the utilization of sericultural by-products, studies of which have made much progress.

A chief subject of study in its connection is to extract edible oil from silkworm pupas and nutritial albumen and powerful vitamin B2 from its refuse, the latter of which is suitable for airmen as a tonic. Cotton may be taken from mulberry barks for a special military purpose. To industrialize the results of these technical studies, the Sanshi Riyo Kaihatsu Kaisha has been established with a capital of ¥3,000,000. The Japanese raw silk industry has a high promise for the future, the paper concludes, considering its great mission as supplier of wearing material to the peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, besides the above-mentioned new utilization of silk and its by-products.

Cloth From Soya Beans

Japan is succeeding in a study to manufacture a cloth from soya beans faster than Italy, which is a leading student of it, it is reported, although there is a tough point to be yet studied. The inventor is Toshimitsu Komuro of the Government Tokyo Industrial Experiment Station, who was to have the first results of his study on December 12 at a regular meeting of the Kwanto Branch of the Industrial Chemical Society. He received impetus from Italy which started studies to produce from soya beans the same fiber as got from milk casein; and soon he took up the study.

Mr. Nomuro is credited with the statement that he has at last succeeded in producing a fiber from soya beans, but it does not yet wash well, which is another point for careful study and that as Japan is gifted with rich soya bean resources in Manchoukuo and North China, it is necessary for it to make studies of the albumen of the beans, for its industrial utilization not only as fiber but as plastics and gluing material, and he is exerting himself for a successful conclusion of the studies at the earliest possible date as his life work.

THE CHINESE OVERSEAS

History of Emigration a Story of Misery, Massacres Until Influence Gained Through Accumulated Wealth; Now Cooperating in South

Much has been told to us, especially since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, about the economic influence of the overseas Chinese in the southern regions including Thailand, Malaya, the Philippines, the former Dutch East Indies, Borneo, French Indo-China and Burma where about 75 per cent or 6,000,000 of them form their own community out of the estimated total of 8,000,000 whose distribution is almost world wide.

"The beginning of the Chinese emigration dates as far back as in the Sun dynasty in the 12th century," says an article in a recent issue of the "International Economic Weekly" in reviewing the process through which these overseas Chinese has come to establish their present economic influence in the South Sea territory by dint of dogged perseverance and hard work in the teeth of all sort of exploitations and maltreatments at the hands of the white race after they had settled there as coolies or cartmen without any financial background.

Chinese Massacred

On several occasions in the past, the article runs, the overseas Chinese were subjected to terrible slaughter. History tells us that in 1602, at Manila and elsewhere in the Philippines 24,000 Chinese immigrants were killed by the Spanish army, which was followed by the massacre of more than 30,000 Chinese in the Philippines in 1639, 1660 and 1762. In Batavia also the "Red River affair" as the Chinese call it took place in 1740 involving the slaughter of 9,000 innocent Chinese by the Dutch East Indies army. All these atrocious cruelties were perpetrated by the colonial governments simply out of their jealousy at the rapid expansion of influence on the part of the overseas Chinese. In 1885 a group of American colliers attacked and burnt a China town in Rock Spring in Wyoming, U.S.A., when more than 100 Chinese were killed and hundreds rendered homeless.

The story of the Chinese contract emigrants in the middle of the 19th century is a picture of misery in the history of the overseas Chinese in the earlier period. They were sent to the East Indies, South Africa and Central and South America to take the place of negroes who had then been emancipated through the abolition of the slave system.

Intimidated

Poor Chinese workers recruited by foreign firms and their Chinese clerks who resorted to intimidations and various wiles in persuading them to sign contracts for labor were shipped abroad more like cargo than human beings. And yet, being bound by advances they had no means of setting themselves free but were obliged to work hard like so many horses.

Not only these Chinese laborers but almost all the emigrants from China were men who were obliged by circumstances to leave home to earn their living abroad. They had no fund to start any business with. Their only capital consisted of their health and their calculating minds ever quick to profit.

Everywhere they were given treatment no better than those accorded to dogs. In some places they were not allowed to ride in a train or to take a tram or even to keep to the footway.

Under such pressure, however, their vital force was as strong as that of the proverbial weed. Undaunted and tenacious, they availed themselves of the slightest opportunity to seek and amass wealth.

All on Their Own

They had not the influence of their fatherland to rely on. Emperor Chienlung a celebrated ruler of the Manchu Dynasty, once declared, "No consideration shall be given to those of our people who, leaving the graves of their ancestors unattended to, are looking to their own interests in foreign countries." This clearly shows the attitude of the Ching Dynasty toward the overseas Chinese in those days.

They may have had attachment to their native provinces but no love of their fatherland. That their ultimate object was invariably the pursuit of gain might be the natural outcome when the cause of their departure from their natives country and the attitude of their home government are taken into consideration.

In such circumstances, they are clever at money-making in the extreme. Among the overseas Chinese in the southern regions, it is the merchants who are most influential. When a certain sum of money is accumulated by labor, they start business on a small scale on their own account. They then squeeze the native inhabitants by means of intermediate extortion between Europeans and natives. They sell daily commodities to the natives on credit or advance small funds to them, in return for which they get agricultural and other products of the native inhabitants at ridiculously low prices.

Awakening

Some people say that the overseas Chinese are the "Jews of the Orient" who have been successful in establishing economic supremacy over the southern regions by squeezing the innocent native masses. When we look back on the course of economic expansion of the overseas Chinese, who, under extreme pressure and maltreatment by the Europeans, have found the use of living only in seeking after monetary gains, we can certainly see a Jewish character deep rooted in their minds. It is certain that this character of theirs is given special attention to in the administration of the south.

It is gratifying to note, however, that in full realization of the current world situation, they now pledge themselves to cooperate with Japan in the construction of Greater East Asia, but in order to have them actually do so from the bottom of their hearts, it is first of all essential completely to root out their Jewish character which must be firmly implanted in their minds due to the circumstances in which they have attained their present position.

Already many Japanese interests are cooperating with the Military Administration on the spot in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. With lofty ideals animating them they are exerting themelves toward manifestation of the Japanese spirit. These private economists naturally stand better chances of coming into close contract with the overseas Chinese, in whom it is their duty and responsibility to awaken the spirit of construction in collaboration with the authorities concerned for the ultimate good of all mankind.

SUBSIDIES TO BE GIVEN TO RURAL COMMUNITIES

In order to encourage the rural communities in Japan Proper which are greatly helping Japan attain self-sufficiency in food supply, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has decided to give subsidies to all parties, engaged in various kinds of work mentioned below, through the agricultural associations, live-stock farming associations, sericultural industry associations, and other industrial associations concerned, says the Nippon Sangyo:

(1) For the construction of various equipment needed to increase agricultural products.

(2) For work in connection with the increase of special agricultural products.

(3) For work in connection with the adjustment of labor supply.

(4) For work related to the popularization of new agricultural tools and instruments.

(5) For work aimed at securing the self-supply of fertilizers as well as for the improvemen of manuring methods.

(6) For the construction of various equipments for live-stock farming.

(7) For work aimed at increasing the supply of foods for domestic animals.

(8) In the registration of domestic animals as well as for performance tests.

(9) For the extension of necessary advice and guidance to the peasants in the matter of healthy and remunerative side works.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥147,150,000

PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo D. Nohara
H. Kashiwagi C. Arima
Baron Koyata Iwasaki K. Nishi
J. Okada
Baron I. Morimura S. Asao
K. Kodama

Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan
Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru Tokyo, Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong.
French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein, Rangoon.
Malaya
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Telok-Betong.
Java
Bandoeng, Batavia, Cheribon Djember, Djokja (Jogjakarta), Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang Semarang, Serang, Solo (Sorakarta), Sourabaya, Tjilatjap.
North Borneo
Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippine
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ¥ 82,700,000

CHAIRMAN:
Takeo Kato

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi,
Yuzuru Kimura,
Kanoh Shundo.

HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 2-chome,
Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

BRANCHES
in
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Amagasaki, Kobe, Otaru, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka, Dairen, Shanghai.

THE MITSUI TRUST CO., LTD.
The First Institution Established Under the Present Trust Company Act.

Trust, Bond, Loan, Real Estate and Safe-Deposit Departments
HEAD OFFICE:
Muromachi, 2-chome, Nihombashi, Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Hibiya, Tokyo; Yokohama; Nagoya; Kyoto; Osaka; Fukuoka.

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1942

Conflict of Anglo-American Aims in North Africa

At every turn in the fortunes of war, either for the better or for the worse, the United States and Britain invariably rush to call attention to the problems of post-war reconstruction. This is their pet stratagem designed to secure two immediate objectives, namely, to cajole and mollify the hearts of the oppressed races groaning under the yoke of their empires, and to preserve intact their old positions in the international scheme of things. There is a deeper and more real ultimate purport to their efforts, however, and that is merely to conceal their incorrigible imperialistic ambitions. While constantly referring to the abstract theory of the Atlantic Charter in their public statements, these two Powers are actually engaged behind the scenes in endless argumentation over the concrete policy as to how to deceive the races under their subjugation.

Occasionally this friction between the United States and Britain, which normally remains pretty well hidden, crops to the surface for all to discern. A good example occurred when Anthony Eden, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, recently made an important statement emphasizing the necessity of cooperation among the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, and Chungking with regard to the clarification of their war aims, and demanded the immediate formulation of a concrete program for this purpose. As if to answer the British statesman, Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State, came out with a statement placing great stress on the prosecution of the war. In his opinion, the question of post-war reconstruction was one which should be taken up after the successful termination of the war. He thus exhibited little interest in the definition of "the post-war geographical boundaries and related topics" for the present. In view of the reports of the most satisfactory cooperation between the United States and Britain which are noisily being heralded abroad by the incessant efforts of the Anglo-American propagandists, such an obvious example of conflicting views as demonstrated by Eden and Hull naturally becomes a matter of unusual interest.

The reason for this latest outcropping of friction between the United States and Britain is to be found in the situation in North Africa. When these two Powers suddenly launched their invasion armies into the territories of France in North Africa recently, they occupied the colonies of a neutral country which was helpless to defend itself and was still bleeding from the wounds suffered in previous conflicts. Moreover, the object of the Anglo-American expedition was achieved only through a conspiracy with Admiral Darlan, a traitor of France. The whole affair was thus one of infamy at best. Under the circumstances, the military authorities of the United States and Britain are naturally confronted with the most difficult problem of winning the hearts of the native peoples in the occupied territories who are not likely to be any too friendly toward the invaders.

In this period of appeasement which the military authorities of the United States and Britain have now entered in North Africa, they are confronted with the conflicting views of their two home governments with regard to basic national policies. The situation was inadvertently made more difficult by Winston Churchill when in the midst of the military operations several weeks ago he announced to his public that in planning the campaign he had acted as a "loyal lieutenant" to President Roosevelt. This remark was unquestionably designed to give the credit for the expedition to the American President in view of the military dependence of the British Empire upon American support. By this remark, however, Churchill unwittingly delegated the right of political initiative to the American authorities. Consequently the United States quickly moved to extend the Lend-Lease arrangement to the occupied territories in North Africa and began taking steps for the appeasement of the native population. In addition, basing her action upon a convenient interpretation of her own concerning the status of Admiral Darlan, whom she has virtually turned into a puppet of her own policy, the United States has gone so far as to establish securely a special political position in North Africa.

The establishment of American influence in North Africa, however, is not at all welcome to the British. The rise or fall of the British Empire will depend greatly on whether or not it can maintain its power in the Mediterranean Sea—a lesson which the British have amply learned from the fortunes of the present war. At present, therefore, the British are exerting their utmost to regain the security of their sea route in the Mediterranean Sea. To this end the British are anxious to establish in North Africa the political power of their own puppet, General De Gaulle, and thus aim at the fulfilment of their own imperialistic designs. Appreciation of their own national interests in this regard on the part of the British can be clearly gauged by the great interest and sympathy which the British public has lavishly accorded to General De Gaulle. Viewed against the background of this political situation, it is no wonder that the British have become extremely nervous at the inroads of the political power of the United States into North Africa, the mainstay of Britain's Mediterranean lifeline. Under these circumstances, both the position of Admiral Darlan and the general situation in North Africa became the subject of heated debates in Parliament a few days ago when the Government was made the target of much harsh criticism and denunciation. Just how the British Government managed to parry these attacks is not known, but the gravity of the situation can be judged from the fact that the Government was forced to resort to a secret session in which to make its explanation to Parliament.

In the light of this background, it is possible to make an intelligent synthesized interpretation of the statements of Anthony Eden and Cordell Hull. It is thus clear that the remarks of the American Secretary of State are tantamount to a warning against the British ambition of monopolizing the Mediterranean Sea for the preservation of the remnants of the British Empire. At the same time, they can also be interpreted as an expression of an intention to create a right of priority in that part of the world for the United States in the future.

Brandishing the Atlantic Charter in the air, both the United States and Britain proclaim themselves as the saviors of the oppressed peoples of the world. Actually, however, their secret designs aim at nothing less than the fulfilment of their insatiable imperialistic ambitions.

A Year Ago Today

Dec. 16, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Complete occupation of Guam Island by the Japanese Forces on December 12 was formally announced by the Imperial Headquarters today. The island fell into Japanese hands after only a three-day attack and is the first complete occupation of an enemy stronghold since the opening of the current war.

* * *

The Imperial Army Forces, which landed on the island of Luzon, are crushing the American troops in various places. The Army Air Force in that area carried out a raid on an important airport in the central part of the island during which one enemy plane of small size was downed and two large bombers were set on fire. Forty enemy planes, including bombers and combat planes, were also destroyed while the enemy hangars and oil tanks were severely bombed.

* * *

Japanese warplanes effectively bombed Hongkong in successive waves from 8 a.m. yesterday. Simultaneously, Japanese artillery started an intense bombardment of the enemy fortress at Mohsingling on the island and completely reduced it.

* * *

Premier General Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo delivered their speeches on the affairs of the State today to the 78th extraordinary Diet session in which they clarified the fundamental policy of the Japanese Empire in carrying through the War of Greater East Asia.

* * *

At the meeting of the Vice-Ministers of the Cabinet, it was decided that the Government, in official and unofficial statements, will refrain from using the word "kyokuto" or Far East as this word arises from the conception of the British that England was the center of the world.

* * *

The British authorities have designated the districts of eastern India near the border of Burma and the city of Calcutta as "danger zones," according to a BBC broadcast.

* * *

Field-Marshal Hermann von Goering cabled felicitations to Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada in commemoration of the historic victories of the Imperial Navy.

* * *

All news and information as to the damage done to Pearl Harbor by the Japanese air attack brought in by the first clipper ship to the United States, has been tightly clamped down, according to a Reuters cable reaching Lisbon.

INDIA TOLD NOT TO COMPROMISE HER IDEAL FOR TEMPORARY GAIN

Complete Independence Must Be Goal of Indians for Greater East Asia War Offers Unprecedented Chance

By TADASHI SAITO
(From the Koron)

Like a bomb dropped in the middle of the valley, its concussion shaking everything from the pebbles to the limbs of the tree-tops, the repercussions of the War of Greater East Asia have jolted the economic, political and military structures of every nation of the world. No country was perhaps more greatly affected and physically disturbed than Great Britain who through ruse and unscrupulous artifices tries yet to maintain her control over India.

The supremacy of the Imperial Fleet on the "Dai Toa Kai" has cut off Britain's sea communications with Australia and India. Occupation of the islands, including Aru, Kei and Tanibaru in the Arafura Sea has separated Australia even from New Guinea. In addition to this, as a result of the Battle of Coral Sea, and the continuation of fierce fighting of the Solomons, Australia has become completely separated from the Americas. She is already a helpless isolated island, totally surrounded by waters dominated by the forces of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

By her determined clean-up operation, the Imperial Navy has brought the Indian Ocean under its control. The sea on one side of the Union of South Africa is exposed to the domination of the Imperial Navy. Transportation between South Africa and India is paralyzed. Britain has been excluded from her treasure house in Asia. The collapse of the British supremacy in the Indian Ocean has neared.

India on her part did not intend to lose this heavenly offered chance. In June the Independence League of India assembled together all Indian patriots in Bangkok and opened the anti-British campaign. The fiery anti-British declaration made by the Indian Nationalist Leaders, Gandhi and Nehru, expounded lucidly to the world the new road upon which India was about to embark. The Indians rose in rebellion in the Sind Province attacking the British authorities, and Mohammedans and Moslems, discarding their past controversies, tended to draw closer for mutual collaboration. The National Congress Working Committee met in Warda, and finally general meetings were held in Bombay on August 7th and 8th. The ardent anti-British struggle for the complete independence of India spread like wild-fire throughout the country.

On August 9, Gandhi was arrested, and then the same fate befell Azad and Nehru. On the first day of suppression it is reported that some 300 followers were also arrested.

Gandhi's Orders

However, Gandhi's order to launch the anti-British struggle was sent throughout India on the evening of the 8th prior to his arrest. Gandhi's instructions were as follows: (1) All newspapers under Indian management shall voluntarily cease operation, its re-publication to begin on the dawn of complete independence. (2) Teachers and students shall close all schools, and prepare to suspend classes. (3) All public bodies shall commence strikes. (4) The Sultans shall act for the protection of the people and cease conducting themselves as nobilities.

These instructions were soon carried out with a force of a surging billow in the form of a non-cooperative movement against Britain throughout India. Under the present conditions, the non-cooperation of the Indian people meant none other than the loss of India for Britain.

To Britain the loss of India and the people of India means not only the loss of the most vital strategic base east of the Suez, but furthermore, the deterioration of the British military strength as well. It signifies the loss of Britain's greatest arsenal.

At the present the Indian forces under British command total 1,000,000. Being deprived of all this, what scale of a battle will Britain be able to conduct with only a handful of her homeland soldiers stationed in India?

The old idea of thinking India as merely a source of raw materials for Britain's homeland industries and as a market for the finished products of her factories must be reformed at once. Present day India is a mighty, heavy industrial nation.

The two world wars has completely industrialized India. The monthly amount of pig iron required by Britain was 125,000 tons (1940 statistics) of which India supplied nearly one-half or 50,000 tons. During 1939 to 1940, India's annual production of pig iron totaled 1,600,000 to 2,000,000 tons; steel ingots ranged from 900,000 to 1,200,000 tons; and the output of finished steel reached anywhere from 867,000 to 962,000 tons, respectively showing great strides in production increases.

On the other hand, India manufactures rifle bullets, and supplies bombs. Furthermore, India manufactures even 3.7-inch anti-aircraft guns 4.5-inch high angle guns and tanks' caterpillar wheels. A certain iron foundry succeeded in the production of synthetic armor plates.

Warship Launched

During the autumn of 1941, for the first time in India's industrial history, a modern warship was launched, which signifies the progress of her heavy industries even in the field of shipbuilding where probably the highest form of technical knowledge and skill is required. Striving for the total independence of her heavy industries, several factories have already begun the manufacture of machine tools.

Still, before the outbreak of the current war, India was readily capable of supplying about ninety per cent of her own needs of arms and other war materials.

One of the outstanding characteristics of India's present anti-British movement is that it has a very close and inseparable relationship with the development of this unprecedented war, the War of Greater East Asia. Already by Japan's mighty victories the encroaching strength of Anglo-American powers has been crushed, and as the purpose of the War of Greater East Asia is to recover Asia's lost glory, what is the significance of the War if our brethrens who have struggled and shed blood for 60 years in an effort to revive the highest form of culture in Asia should be left to the mercy of British bondage, to be dominated by the British?

Work in Unison

The Indian patriots residing abroad were called together and the so-called Indian Independence League was formed for the purpose of fighting for India's freedom. A strong external organization unprecedented in India's national movement history was established for the first time since the Gadore Party was formed during the last World War, 1914-1918, for the purpose of playing a vital role in the Lahore uprising at that time. Internally there exists the anti-British national movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, while externally the Indians, residing abroad, were enabled to form an organized administrative body.

This means that the Indian patriots at home and abroad were able to overcome their mutual misunderstanding which had been for a long time an obstacle to India's national movement. Today the fact that India has been able to overcome such a serious obstacle, heralds happy tidings to those who really have the interest of that nation at heart. At the first meeting of the Indian Independence League, taking place in Bangkok on June 16th this year, a Legislative Committee of five members was appointed, which promptly went into action forming the nucleus for all practical activities.

It is ninety years since India awakened to the consciousness of a vigorous spirit embodied deep in her soul, and thirty years since Alibinda Guju lit the first spark to the vehement struggle when he read the "Declaration of the Indian National Congress." In the meantime the Indian independence movement at all times was characterized by oriental qualities. The essence of this struggle is for the revival of the glory of ancient India, a burning desire to return to India's former self. This would be called the struggle for the resurrection of India's culture and her religions, and not a political struggle based on the selfish assertions of the western world. The sad and irrational circumstances under which the Indian people were placed was the only cause that led them to stain their holy movement with blood.

The War of Greater East Asia gave them the best opportunity to realize their desperate yearning for independence. If India does not err in taking the right road, the great and holy work of the resurrection of India will be completed by the hands of the Indian people of today.

Fruits of Wisdom

A countryman is as warm in fustian as a king in velvet, and a truth is as comfortable in homely language as in fine speech. As to the way of dishing up the meat, hungry men leave that to the cook, only let the meat be sweet, and substantial.—Spurgeon.

* * *

In the commerce of speech use only coin of gold and silver.—Joubert.

What would the science of language be without missions.—Max Muller.

* * *

Going to law is losing a cow for the sake of a cat.—Chinese Proverb.

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

The Night Battle of Kawagoe

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part V

One Seiho Shun-in, a high Buddhist priest of Mount Koya, noted for learning and eloquence in argument, was dispatched by the Uyesugis to Koga, Shimosa province, to convince Haru-uji, the Kubo Kanryo, of the righteousness of their cause in the war, and to win his cooperation. He earnestly pleaded on behalf of his employers something in the following strain.

"Your Excellency, we understand, is about to advise us to sign peace with the Hojos, and I have been sent to forestall such a message. If there is one thing the two houses of Uyesugis are unalterably agreed on, that is, they are resolved never to put down the sword till the Hojos are completely destroyed. They have been our mortal adversaries these three generations, and we are here to petition your Excellency to favor us with a commission to punish them as the common foes of the whole Kanto of which you are the honored suzerain. If you would grant this favor and honor the Uyesugis with your support, we would pledge ourselves to restore the house of Kubo Kanryo to its former power and glory. In fact, that is the ultimate aim of this war. The moment we have won the victory we would request your Excellency to move to Kamakura and from there exercise the reins of government over all the Kanto as your ancestors had done in the good old days, while we, both Uyesugis, would be only too glad to retire to Koga and remain there as two pillars of your house. This would be like restoring an old withering tree to young life again and making it bear new blossoms. Upon the decision your Excellency now makes will depend whether this wonderful miracle may be performed or whether you will continue to go the downward paths to natural decay."

Nearly Persuaded

Haru-uji was much moved by the priestly envoy's persuasive words, and seemed inclined to give a favorable answer to the Uyesugis. His lady, however, put in a timely word to prevent his making a binding promise, and at the same time sent a man post-haste to Odawara, informing her brother of the unfavorable turn the progress of events was taking at Koga. Thereon Ujiyasu again sent a confidential agent to warn Haru-uji against being cheated by the Uyesugis' tempting words. He told the Kubo how the Uyesugis in these years had been losing prestige on all sides, and how they were now attempting to bolster up their failing honor at the expense of the Hojos and by making use of the Kubo's august influence, and pointing out the doubtful nature of this campaign, emphasized the fatal consequences in which his Excellency would be involved if the Uyesugis did not emerge victorious from the war.

"Moreover," continued Ujiyasu's message, "this is a private contest between the two vassals of your Excellency, and if one of us wins or loses, it will be no matter for grave concern to your house, both being your servants. The wisest course for your Excellency to take, therefore, is strict neutrality, if you could not favor us with your active help." Ujiyasu in conclusion reminded him of the fraternal relations with which they were bound, and implored him to stand off from this quarrel and be a neutral spectator of the progress of events.

Haru-uji saw the reasonableness of this counsel, and fairly decided to give aid to neither party and be neutral. The news of this reaching the Uyesugis they lost no time in again sending to Koga, this time two elder retainers, named Nanihada Danjo and Ono Inaba, and they pleaded with the Kubo with such passionate zeal and plausibility that the vacillating mind of Haru-uji once more wavered. Their argument ran as follows.

Ancestors Appealed To

"So you have allowed your domestic affection to influence your judgment on grave matters of state. The idea of neutrality apparently has the merit of being safe and prudent, but you must consider the issue in the light of history, and realize how the relations stand between your house and the Uyesugis on the one hand, and, on the other, between your house and the Hojos. From the beginning of the first Kanryo, the revered Zei-sen-in (the posthumous or Buddhistic name of Ashikaga Motouji, the first Kanryo) we of the Uyesugis have been loyally attached to your house as your foremost vassals under the name of 'Shutsuji' (stewards-in-chief) and after you were promoted to be Kubo, we had been honored with your own title, Kanryo, and so have continued down to this day these historic relations of lord and vassals. At one time there was a break in these relations but it was but an incident in the long history of the two houses. The interests of both houses have been so closely interwoven that it is impossible to think of the one without thinking of the other. We are the crew of the one boat cut upon the same sea to share the same fate for good or bad.

"As for the Hojos, they are only the fresh upstarts who in the days of Soun appeared like the moles from the earth and audaciously ate their way into the center of Kanto. Look at the domains he now holds, Idzu, Sagami, and a goodly slice of Musashi. These were the territory which had once been part and parcel of your own dominions, stolen from you by force or guile. Facts are more eloquent than argument. Taking advantage of your good nature they have now established family relations with you, but this is of recent date, effected in your own generation. That is the only claim—sentimental claim at that—on which they base their preposterous demand for your benevolent neutrality. Consider what would happen if the Hojos were left to work their sweet will. It will be clear as day that if they should conquer us this time their next prey would be your own last stronghold of Koga: they would treat you in the same manner as they had been treating us in the past. This is a golden chance, 'once-in-ten-centuries-opportunity,' as they say, which you must take by the forelock and annihilate the Hojos in cooperation with us. Let not your sense of obligation to your lady stand in the path of your doing your duty toward your ancestors and your own interest."

Declaration of War

Ashikaga Haru-uji decided to give the weight of his influence to the Uyesugis' side. He was bewitched by appearances rather than the spirit, quantity instead of quality. He saw in the overwhelming numbers of Uyesugis' men and materials arrayed against the Hojo's far inferior defensive force sure symptom of their victory, and thought he was backing the winning horse by favoring them.

So on October 27, 1545 the Kubo Kanryo issued a declaration of hostilities against the Hojos, calling upon all those brave men of Kanto at all loyal to him, or unforgetful of the debt of gratitude they owed to his ancestors, to rally round his banners. At once 20,000 men responded to his call, and they gathered from the uttermost parts of Kanto, and there was no doubt more men would be forthcoming if there was any sign of victory for the Uyesugis.

Thus the anti-Hojo forces swelled to a mighty army, 90,000 strong, and the grateful Uyesugis flattered Haru-uji by asking him to assume the title of Commander-in-chief of the Allied Forces against the Hojos. Hopeless indeed now seemed the position of the Hachiman and his 3,000 men couped up at Kawagoe. The Castle was besieged round and round, and there was not a hole, as the proverb said, "through which an ant could creep in or out."

(To Be Continued)

LONG-RANGE ECONOMIC POLICY FOR EXECUTION OF WAR URGED

Noted Economist States Japan Maintains Necessary System to Cope With Situation in East Asia

By SEIICHI TANAKA
(From the Nihon Hyoron)

In a war like the one now being fought between Germany and the Soviet Union, how one nation may destroy its enemy's fighting strength or how it can force its enemy to sustain more damages than it itself suffers becomes the first and foremost problem. However, in the case of the War of Greater East Asia in its present stage of development, the situation is entirely different. Here, the situation resembles more of a naval construction race started after the nations have declared war upon each other. Under this condition, the training of the fighting forces and the accumulation of fighting strength for future purposes rather than the winning of battles or the destruction of the enemy's fighting strength in the immediate present becomes of primary and fundamental importance.

With the series of victories scored by Japan marking the turning point, the War of Greater East Asia has entered into its second stage of development, establishing the situation described in the previous paragraph. Instead of several hundred thousands of mixed armies of congregate enemy nations, Japan is now definitely confronted by the United States.

In the China Affair, Japan's slogan has been construction along with fighting, and although this is still partially applicable in the Greater East Asia War, under the present stage of development, the constructive factor rules the general situation. Japan's economic problem today is incomparably greater than that during the China Affair.

Wartime Economy Sound

Japan of today is almost perfectly prepared to cope with the Greater East Asia War in the sense that she maintains her wartime economic system necessary for the time being. The price of commodities, the method of distributing materials, and other matters relating to her daily life are effectively regulated by laws. This is the manifestation of efforts expended by the government to govern the daily lives of her people under her wartime economic system.

Let us consider the example of the "eidan." The function of the eidan, or management associations resembles something of a current transformer, intended to replace private capital with state capital. Under the present condition, it is the most appropriate machinery for effecting the realization of a wartime economic system. If materials from the South Sea regions and other countries could be uniformly concentrated under its control and distributed appropriately according to its plan, the organization would serve to increase the productive power of the nation to no small extent.

Problem of Shipping

Government plans and machineries for the realization of wartime economy in Japan should be stressed all the more emphatically in their relations with the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. For instance, the problem of shipping industry should consider how the vessels when distributed and utilized within the Co-Prosperity Sphere would be the most efficient way under the present exigency. For the acquisition of materials for increasing the production of necessary articles, ships must necessarily be operated under one controlling power.

That which Japan should accomplish today is, not to double what she has by a single stroke, but to gain 10 or 20 per cent at each effort. There are many aspects in the trade and transportation of materials between Japan and other countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, which may be rationalized to raise their efficiency some 10 or 20 per cent.

Another important matter which should be taken into serious consideration is the method by which we maintain economic relationships with China for the execution of war. Although China has a much greater surplus of power than she has shown in supplying Japan with materials, it will not be forthcoming to its fullest measure until the present method of importation from that country, which is something like an extension of the control system in Japan, is abandoned and the difference of price between the two countries wisely adjusted.

Bigger Outlook Needed

In order to prevent possible mishap in the future, the former conception of wartime economic system, that is, the mere maintenance of a wartime economy to meet the immediate situation, must be fundamentally revised. For instance, the commodity price policy, aiming chiefly at the prevention of inflation and profiteering regulated prices for these purposes, but such problems dealing with necessity of reorganizing the productive systems as one method for the realization of the price policy was hardly considered.

In the wartime control system of the present day, such defects already enumerated may be found in almost all aspects of wartime policies. As a matter of fact, those policies are in themselves perfect.

In the Periodicals

Kokumin Hyoron, Vol. 14, No. 12, December, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokumin Hyoron-sha, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Leading articles: Consciousness of Race, History of Thought War of Greater East Asia, Problem of War of Thought, and Thought and Foreign Languages.

Gendai, Vol. 23, No. 12, December, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Yubenkai Kodan-sha, Tokyo. Price [illegible] sen. Leading articles: Philosophy of War, Legal Order of Greater East Asia, Reorganization of Japan's Agricultural Industry, Recollection of December 8, 1941, Greater East Asia and Indian Culture, and Problem of Production, Labor and Wages.

Seikai, Vol. 13, No. 12, December, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Seikai Orai-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Feature articles: Theory of Politics in Southern Regions, Europe of 1943, Industries of Greater East Asia, Formation of World War of Thought, and Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs As It Is.

Economist, Vol. 20, No. 46 dated December 9, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 35 sen. Leading articles: Readjustment of Thailand's Economy, Chungking's Foodstuff Problem, North African Front and France, Brilliant Construction of Southern Regions, and Highlights of a Round-table Conference on Germany's Wartime Economy.

Shuho, a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 322 dated December 9, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. Leading articles: In Entering the Second Year of War, Production Front, Increase of Savings, and Wartime Life.